The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 817.---Vol. XXI.] LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1851. [Price 6d.

TO IRONMASTERS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on the 29th of April, at the CLEE HILL IRON-WORKS, near LUDLOW, SHROPSHIRE, a very excellent BLOWING-ENGINE, on the condensing principle; steam cylinder, 25 in. diameter; blowing cylinder, 48 in. diameter; stroke, 6 ft.; with all the necessary parts complete, with boiler, steam-pipes, &c.

A REGULATING CYLINDER and FLY, piston 72 in. diameter, air valves, pipes, &c., connected therewith, and round the furnace.

A FORGE and MILL-ENGINE, also on the condensing principle; cylinder 28 inches diameter; stroke, 5 feet—all parts complete, with a new boiler, 24 ft. long, 6 ft. diam.

A SET of extra PUMPS; also a BLOWING APPARATUS, for refineries and cupola.

TWO small HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, one single acting, cylinder 11½-inch diam.—one double acting, cylinder 12 inches diameter.

Sundry AIR and WATER PIPES, from 1½ to 10 inches diameter. 1

TWO FORGE HAMMERS, ONE TILT HAMMER.

A set of puddle bar rolls, a train of merchant bar rolls, with guide rolls for horse nail and wire iron, with housings, &c., all complete, as lately at work.

A large assortment of blacksmith's and foundry tools, tram and core plates, grinding boxes, with sundry cast and wrought-iron, 18 coke ovens, sundry puddling and other furnaces on the premises, all the cast and wrought-iron fittings in and about the above, some wrought-iron edge rails for collieries.

The whole in lots as per catalogues, which may be had, after the 21st inst., at the Old Banks, Shrewsbury or Ludlow; Mr. Davis, the auctioneer, Ludlow; Mr. Bridger, stationer, Wolverhampton; or Mr. Thomson, St. John-square, Wolverhampton.

SALE OF EXCELLENT MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.

MR. GUMMOE is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 1st day of May next, all the excellent MATERIALS of HALLOON MINE, in the parish of ST. COLUMB, and close to the Indian Queens, consisting of—

A 23-inch STEAM-ENGINE, 8-feet stroke, with a new 10-feet boiler, &c., complete (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given in next week's Journal).

Capstan and shears; horse-whim, complete.

16 fathoms of 11-inch pumps, with 10-inch working.

14 fathoms of 9-inch ditto, with 7¼-inch ditto.

10 fathoms of 8-inch ditto, with 7-inch ditto.

New 10-inch working and doorpiece. 2

300 fathoms of 1¼-inch flat rods, pulleys and frames, complete.

100 fathoms of chain; 100 fathoms of 6-inch launders; 70 fathoms of ladders.

Cisterns, 8 bearers, 1 piece of 10-inch mainrod, strapping plates and pins, shears, double crabb winch, water-wheel, centre pieces, screw stocks, smiths' bellows, anvil, vice, smiths' and miners' tools, strapping and rod-plates, yokes, staples and glands, pump rings, bucket rods and prongs, bob-straps, gad and blister steel, wrought and cast-iron, nails, hoop-iron, some ½-inch wire, pick and shovel hilts, leather, new and other rope, several dozen candles, oil, grease, yarn, safety fuse, grinding stone, a lot of new American and Norway timber, a considerable quantity of half and quarter timber (in planks), carpenters' benches, carpenters' and miners' chests, several windlasses, barrows, new balance-box, doors and frames, window frames and sashes, roofs of timber house, smiths' shop and boiler-house, the ACCOUNT-HOUSE FURNITURE, consisting of the usual requisites, and other miscellaneous effects.

The Auctioneer confidently invites an inspection of the above materials, nearly the whole of which has been purchased new within the last nine months. Their proximity to the turnpike and other excellent roads affording the additional advantage of a cheap and expeditious removal.

The Sale will commence at Eleven o'clock precisely, the lots being very numerous.

Further information may be obtained on application to Mr. Gray, engineer, Rocks and Treverbyn United Mines; or to the auctioneer, St. Austell.

Dated Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Office, St. Austell, April 16, 1851.

TO MINING CAPITALISTS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF in WHEAL ARTHUR, near TRURO, TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY (550ths) PARTS, or SHARES, at £12 each.—(*Vide* Report and Resolutions in another column of this paper).

The extent of the sett is great: its superior locality for producing Lead cannot be doubted, being adjoining East Wheal Rose, which is well known to be in the best lead mining district in the county of Cornwall; and for such an outlay, there never was a greater chance of receiving a higher remunerative per centage.

The above shares are newly created, for the purpose of further developing the mine—the present adventurers have expended £17 per share.

There is on the mine a new 40-inch cylinder engine; about 50 fathoms of new pitwork, and all necessary buildings and other conveniences for effectually carrying out the mine; there are also some lead ores at surface, in course of being dressed.

Applications for shares to be made to Captain Puckey, St. Blazey, the managing agent; or to Mr. William West, of the same place, the purser.

Parties may inspect the mine by applying to the agent thereat. 3

Dated April 14, 1851.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,—the VENALT IRON-WORKS, consisting of an ENGINE-HOUSE, with powerful BLAST-ENGINE, TWO HOT-BLAST FURNACES, CASTING-HOUSES, OFFICE, DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. These WORKS are situated in the VALE OF NEATH, GLAMORGANSHIRE, within a few yards of the Vale of Neath Railway, and communicate with the Neath Canal by a private railroad.

The MINERALS under 700 acres of land—viz., ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, FREE-BURNING or STEAM COAL (of known character), and IRON ORE, both Argillaceous and Black-band, mostly opened by levels, WILL BE LET on LOW ROYALTIES with the WORKS. The site and quality of the Coal are well adapted for the manufacture of Tin-plates. 16

For further particulars apply to the proprietor, N. Edwards Vaughan, Esq., Rheola, Merthyr Tydvil; or Mr. G. Halket, Wainarlel, Bridgend.

FLINTSHIRE COLLIERY.—TO BE LET, the BIGHTON COLLIERY, near MOSTYN, FLINTSHIRE, the property of the Right Hon. the Viscount Feilding. The COAL GROUND, now advertised, is situate upon the MOSTYN COAL-FIELD, and consists of about 430 acres of land, chiefly having the frontage on the deep to the sea-shore. The following BEDS OF COAL have been partially worked on the rise, but not the deep, of this ground—viz.:

The FIVE-YARD COAL	The STONE COAL
The THREE-YARD COAL	The FIVE-QUARTER COAL
The TWO-YARD COAL	The TWENTY INCHES COAL
The DURBOG, or SEVEN-FT., COAL	The THREE-QUARTER COAL

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Besides the above, it is supposed that other beds exist, which could be worked by the aid of machinery.

This estate is bounded on the west by the Mostyn Collieries; on the north by the collieries of Messrs. Eyton and Co., called South Mostyn; and on the east by the Englefield and Trevor Collieries, all in full operation.

The proximity of the railway and shipping places (both being but a quarter of a mile distant) render this property well worthy the attention of Coalmasters desirous of establishing collieries of a permanently remunerative character.

A moderate reserved rent, redeemable in the royalty, will be required.

Applications to be made to Mr. Edward Jones, Pendrehouse, Holywell.

Holywell, April 9, 1851.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERY.—VALUABLE COLLIERY in PEMBROKESHIRE, now in full work on the Lower Level Vein of Coal, which commands a ready sale in the London market, and is most valuable for Malting, Steam Purposes, &c., TO BE LET, with immediate possession, with the ENGINES, MACHINERY, RAILWAYS, PLANT, and IMPLEMENTS. A new pit has been sunk about 60 fathoms, to reach the famous Kilgetty Deep Vein, and is believed to be within 15 fathom of this vein, which produces the purest ANTHRACITE COAL yet discovered, and realise the highest prices from maltsters. 6

The colliery is distant only four miles from the harbour of Saundersfoot, with which there is direct railway communication from the pit's mouth.

For further particulars and terms apply to Messrs. Ranken, Ford, Longbourne, and Vickerman, solicitors, Gray's Inn, London; Mr. H. P. Goode, land agent, Haverfordwest; or Capt. Stephenson, harbour master, Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire.

VALUABLE COAL AND IRONSTONE MINES.—TO BE LET, MINES OF COAL and IRONSTONE; also an extensive BED of BLUE MARL—lying under an estate in NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE. An engine is already put up, and a shaft sunk to the top coal, and the next mine has been bored to. The Engine and Plant may be paid for at a valuation, by instalments, or rented with the mines. The said Mines of Ironstone have been worked in the adjoining estate, and the Red Mines were found of considerable thickness, and good quality.—For particulars apply to Mr. W. S. Cope, coal viewer, Hallfield Cottage, Hanley, Staffordshire.—April, 1851. 7

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, a capital SLATE QUARRY, known by the name of the SEALY HAM QUARRY; it has been worked for 25 years, and has covered the principal houses in the county— is of a fine blue colour, extremely durable, and is too well known to need any recommendation. It is situate about half a mile from the South Wales Railroad, and half-way between Haverfordwest and Fishguard—about 7 miles from each place, and adjoining the turnpike-road. Water machinery is need, and every accommodation will be given for carrying on the work.

Apply to Mr. Edwardes, Sealy Ham.—April 3, 1851. 8

TO BE LET,—A Valuable PLOT OF GROUND, containing about TWO ACRES, adjoining the LLANELLY FLOATING DOCK, to which there is a line of rail, communicating also with the collieries in the neighbourhood, the coals from which are of the best quality for steam purposes. On the Plot of Ground a Building has been erected, with Engine-house; it is suitable for a Manufactory of Patent Fuel (for which purpose it was erected), or may easily be converted into a Millwrights', Engineers', Saw-mill, Flour-mill, or any other purpose where the power of a 30-horse engine may be required; the present PLANT and STEAM-ENGINE, &c., to be taken at a VALUATION.—Lowest rent, without plant and steam-engine, £120 per annum.

Apply to Mr. Benjamin Jones, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire. 9

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, in renewing his OFFERS of SERVICE to CAPITALISTS seeking the means of SECURE INVESTMENTS, which can be made to yield an annual income of 15 to 20 per cent., has the pleasure of stating that a MINING EXCHANGE has now been ESTABLISHED, of which he is a Member.

The advantages of such an organisation of mining affairs will extend to all business entrusted to his hands, the Sales and Purchases being publicly made, and the Prices registered. Mr. CROFTS Office Hours will now be from Ten to Twelve, and One to Four.—Exchange Hours Twelve to One, and Four to Five.

Mr. Crofts has specially for Sale— 10

South Tamar (50 shares)	Silver Valley (10 shares)
East Tamar (30 shares)	East Wheal Reeth (15 shares)
Woodman's Well and Broadridge	Rocks and Treverbyn (160 shares)
Duke of Cornwall (10 shares)	Wheal Tom
North Wheal Robert (10 shares)	Bodmin Moor Consols
Wheal Vincent (20 shares)	Bodmin Wheal Mary (10 shares)
Bedford United (30 shares)	Okel Tor
Bodmin Consols (15 shares)	Wheal Tremar (20 shares)
Nap Down Consols (50 shares)	Wheal Sarah (15 sh.), now Trewain
Roylage, Leek (100 shares)	Allt-y-Crib (50 shares)
Lamherooe Wheal Maria (15 shares)	Bwich Consols
Wheal Harriet (100 shares)	Gonamena (3 shares)
Crebor (10 shares)	Wheal Langford (100 shares)

No. 4, King-street, Cheapside, April 18, 1851.

OKEL TOR MINE.—Mr. CROFTS, with a strong desire to introduce to his friends undertakings of only a first-rate character, has had the OKEL TOR MINE INSPECTED by Capt. JAMES OPIE, of Lamherooe Wheal Maria, an agent of whose judgment and veracity Mr. Crofts entertains the highest opinion, and is happy to find that the representations of the projectors of this mining sett are not only fully borne out, but, if possible, exceeded, by the Report of Capt. Opie, dated 5th April, 1851, of which the following is a verbatim copy. 11

4, King-street, Cheapside, April 9, 1851.

"*Lamherooe Wheal Maria, April 5.*—In conformity with your request, I have carefully inspected the above mine, which is situate between the Devon Great Consols, Gunnis Lake, Wheal Russell, and the celebrated Tamar Silver and Lead Mines—the former to the north, the latter to the south. The formation is the metalliferous killas, or clay-slate, of rather a buff colour. The navigable River Tamar runs through this valuable sett, so that considerable saving will be made in land carriage.

The operations in this mine consist of a level or adit being taken up from the River Tamar, and driven about 45 fathoms north on the course of the western lead lode into a high hill, which varies in size from 4 to 15 ft. wide, composed of a large portion of flookan, calcareous spar, first-rate lead gossan, and in places disseminated throughout with lead. I saw both in the back and in the bottom of this level diggings made after the lead, and good specimens of lead are accessible now.

An engine-shaft is being sunk in the slope of the hill, which levels with the adit 10 fms. below the surface; this said shaft is now in course of sinking, and is about 18 feet below the adit level. When this shaft is sunk to the depth of 20 fathoms below the adit, I advise driving a level north, and particularly south, as this sett includes a large pan, or marsh, between two hills, for at least 150 fathoms in length. Here I have no doubt but that large quantities of lead will be brought to view. The eastern cross-course in this sett has been but little wrought on, the operations having been confined to trial pit sunk on the lode in the south part of the sett. Here it presents most promising appearances—three east and west lodes traverse through this sett; the north one has been developed a few fathoms in length, and shows itself to be a well-defined lode, a good size, and composed of mundic, gossan, and sulphuret of copper.—It is my decided and unbiassed opinion, that if these lodes are opened a moderate depth, that favourable discoveries will be made, and I would recommend it to my greatest friends on fair terms. JAMES OPIE."

MINING SPECULATIONS.—Mr. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S., 13, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, begs to acquaint the Public that a very IMPROPER USE of his NAME has been made. He is neither "Superintendent" nor "A Manager" of any mine. Such a nomination, attached to recent prospectuses, is not only without his consent, but contrary to the established principles of his office. In the present state of mining speculations it is imperative to examine every new "spec" carefully, and exercise the greatest caution; he, therefore, trusts that his old friends and other capitalists will not be led away by any of those misrepresentations, and be timely advised on the mines, management, and prospects, as usual. 12

MINING INVESTMENT.—THOMAS FULLER and CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, have on hand DEVON CONSOLS NORTH: this mine is situate and adjoining the celebrated Devon Great Consols Copper Mine, having the same stratum of ground, and running parallel with and having the same great cross-courses, and within a short distance of the present rich lode of these productive mines, which, with £1 paid, are now marketable at £310, and paying £48 per annum in dividends.—T. Fuller and Co. have also SHARES in Appledore Silver-Lead, Wheal Caradon Copper, Peter and Mary Tavy Consols, Wheal Franco, &c., and will take pleasure in furnishing all particulars connected therewith. 13

MR. J. H. MANDEVILLE,
MINING AND GENERAL SHARE AGENT,
No. 22, CHANGE-ALLEY, CORNHILL. 14

MINING OFFICES, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED from No. 3, George-yard, to the ABOVE ADDRESS, where he hopes to receive a continuation of their favours. 15

MINING SHARE AND METAL BROKER,
OFFICES,—No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY.
Mr. THOMAS JORDAN has FOR SALE SHARES in the following DIVIDEND-PAYING and other first-rate MINES:—Alfred Consols, Lelant Consols, Fowey Consols, North Wheal Basset, Stray Park, Bryn-Arian, Wheal Harriet, Cook's Kitchen, Cefn Gwyn, East Wheal Russel, West Goginan, Allt-y-Crib, Dyfngwm, and many other mines in full working, and is now prepared to CONDUCT PURCHASES in all DESCRIPTIONS of MINING PROPERTY. 16

MINING SHARES.—Mr. HENRY VATCHER, EXETER, OFFERS his ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to PARTIES willing to INVEST in the ABOVE SECURITIES. Ten years' residence in Exeter, together with periodical visits to nearly all the Mines in Devon and Cornwall, enables him to become thoroughly acquainted with their respective merits.—Mr. VATCHER has at his command, at all times, practical and experienced agents, so that if any inspection is required, the same can be done without delay. 17

MINING AND RAILWAY OFFICES, No. 3, CASTLE-TERRACE, EXETER.—Mr. JOHN JURY, RAILWAY and MINING SHARE-BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES to CAPITALISTS in the PURCHASE or SALE of ANY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY; and will be happy to point out a selection of such stock as appear the most eligible, from data that can only be arrived at by those who give an undivided attention to the subject.—Every information afforded (either in person or by letter) to capitalists wishing to invest or exchange their securities, and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms, and at one-half the commission usually charged. 18

MR. BELL WILLIAMS, MINE BROKER and VIEWER,
16, *CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.* 19

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER,
No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL. 20

MESSRS. TREVARTON and CO., MINING SHARE DEALERS AND BROKERS,—5, *ST. JAMES'S-STREET, PALL-MALL.* 21

MR. MANUEL begs to inform his Friends of his REMOVAL to No. 26, AUSTINFRIARS, and would be happy to ASSIST in the FORMATION of COMPANIES for the WORKING of MINES, and conducting the MANAGEMENT of those ALREADY FORMED—having spacious and convenient Offices for that purpose. 22

MR. PEET, MINING AGENT, 48, Threadneedle-Street, is now prepared to OFFER his SERVICES in the FORMATION of MINING COMPANIES, on the Cost-book System; and also to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of those already established. His offices are advantageously situated. Satisfactory references can be given.—London, April 5, 1851. 23

MINES.—MOLYNEUX & CO., MINING and GENERAL SHARE AGENTS, 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, 6, FINSBURY-PLACE SOUTH, and 6, WEST-STREET, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, have SHARES ON SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the safest and most unexceptionable investment. 24

MOLYNEUX & CO., grateful for past favours, beg to call the attention of their friends to their newly-occupied OFFICES, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, where every attention will be paid to the PURCHASE or SALE OF SHARES.

*** Office hours from Ten to Four o'clock.

REGISTRY FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINING SHARES.

DURRANT & CO., MINING SHAREBROKERS, 58, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, Beg to draw the attention of Capitalists to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES. 25

	Shares for Disposal.	
Devon Great Consols	Wheal Mary Ann	South Caradon
Carn Brea	Wellingtons	Great Wheal Sheba
West Caradon	West Buller	Treviskey
Trelawny	Tolgus	Bedford United

N.B.—Statistical information furnished on British and Foreign Mines.—No Charge made for the registration of shares unless business be transacted.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL MINE.—WANTED, a good STEAM-ENGINE for PUMPING, of from 30 to 50 inches cylinder, in all respects complete, with adequate boiler.—Tenders for the same, either second hand or new to order, to be addressed (both) to J. Murchison, Esq., 20, St. Helen's-place, London, and J. H. Hitchins, Esq., of Tavistock, Devon. 26

TO RAIL MANUFACTURERS, IRON MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.—The Advertiser, whilst conducting a series of experiments on RAILS, for a Foreign Government, discovered means whereby their strength and durability was doubled, without increasing the cost of manufacture—a respectable PARTY disposed to CO-OPERATE in SECURING and INTRODUCING the INVENTION, can obtain further particulars by addressing (pre-paid) to "H. L. D.," at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London. 27

TO PLUMBERS, TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS, &c. —SHARES of a VALUABLE PATENT, connected with, and important to, Persons engaged in these and other analogous branches of business, to BE DISPOSED OF. Address "S. D. M." at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London. 28

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a valuable SLATE QUARRY, situated within seven miles of Port Madoc, under a lease of 33 years. The quality is excellent, and a fine blue colour; the Quarry has been worked for some time, and a considerable quantity of slates has been sent off, and is an investment worth the attention of parties disposed to embark in that line.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Roberts, auctioneer, Bangor. 29

TO BE LET, in Lots, for MINING PURPOSES, in NORTH WALES, for a term of 21 years, all that EXTENSIVE RANGE of METALLIFEROUS MOUNTAIN LANDS, part of the ABER HIRNANT ESTATE, within a few miles of the valuable Llangannog Lead Mines, the lode of which have been traced through the property, which is also intersected by various promising lodes, indicative of LEAD and COPPER—LIMESTONE abounds. The Crown claims have been redeemed.

Apply for particulars to H. Richardson, Esq., Aber Hirnant, Bala, North Wales. 30

THE VALLEY OF LOETSCHEN MINING AND SMELTING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of the 45th clause of the Deed of Settlement of the above Association, the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting under, or by virtue of, the said Deed, was, on the 9th day of April inst., by the consent of two General Meetings of the shareholders, ABSOLUTELY DISSOLVED. All accounts owing to or by the said Association will be received and paid by us, the undersigned, solicitors to the Association.—Dated this 12th day of April, 1851.

W. S. and S. S. LONG, Solicitors, 63, Cornhill, London. 31

GREAT COWARCH SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY —CERTIFICATES, in exchange for the Bankers' Receipts, may be had on and after MONDAY NEXT, the 21st inst., between the hours of Ten and Four.

By order of the Committee, JAMES WESTRAN SPERMAN, Purser.

London, 26, Bucklersbury, April 15, 1851. 32

TREWAVAS COPPER AND TIN MINE,—BREAGE, CORNWALL.—ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

APPLICATIONS for PROSPECTUSES and SHARES to be made to Messrs. WILKINSON, GURNEY, and STEVENS, No. 2, Nicholas lane, Lombard-street, by whom every information will be given. 33

LEWIS MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS per share will be PAYABLE here on Wednesday, the 23d inst., and succeeding Wednesdays, between the hours of Twelve and Three o'clock.—Salvador-house, April 9, 1851. 34

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be HELD here on Wednesday, the 30th day of April inst., at Two o'clock precisely.

Salvador-house, April 3, 1851. 35

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, &c.—ANALYSIS and ASSAYS, or INVESTIGATIONS of ANY KIND, are UNDERTAKEN at the COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY, LIVERPOOL.

Professor—Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E.
Hon. Assistant—Mr. JOSEPH DANSON, F.C.S. 36

A list of Fees for Analysis, and for Students Working in the Laboratory, may be obtained by writing to Dr. Muspratt, College of Chemistry, Liverpool.

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, via EGYPT.—Regular MONTHLY MAIL (steam conveyance) for PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS to CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG. 37

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the ABOVE PORTS by their steamers—starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month; and from Suez on or about the 10th of the month.

BOMBAY.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this company's steamers of the 29th of the month, to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—Malta—On the 20th and 29th of every month. Constantinople—On the 29th of the month. Alexandria—On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th 17th, and 27th of the month.

For plans of the vessels, rates of passage-money, and to secure passages and ship cargo, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

OCEAN STEAMING—FIFTY MILES AN HOUR!— The INVENTOR of this NEW METHOD of STEAMING at SEA, with a view of GRANTING LICENSES, proposes PATENTING his INVENTION when the present Patent Laws are modified. This will enable individuals, as well as companies, to run a steam sea-mansion to distant lands. Some of the advantages to be derived from this new principle are: the saving of time—its great safety, economy, and convenience in the building, common carpenters doing the work—its capabilities for carrying cabin passengers, say 200 in one mansion.—J. BROWNE, Esq., Inventor, 30, Great Portland-street Portland-place.—N.B. Accelerated speed is obtained by nullifying resistance. 38

*** This invention is valued at £50,000—a respectable party giving £1000 will become one-third sharer in the invention: guaranteed to do 22 miles in the hour.

VICTORIA STEAM-ENGINE,—A Combination of Inven- tions, partly patented and tried, by Baron Von Rathen.—The VICTORIA ENGINE produces from one ton of coals as much effective power as the best of the present steam-engines from 10 tons of coal: first cost only 10 per cent. of the latter—safety, durability, and simplicity incomparably in favour of the Victoria Engine; room and weight only 1-10th of the present; the cost for repairs not 10 per cent.

The Inventor invites English and Foreign Capitalists, or Parties interested in Railroads, Steam Navigation, Manufactories, &c., to join him in protecting and carrying out this great invention in the countries of all nations. He offers to prove those qualities by a trial of an engine of 100-horse power.

For farther particulars apply to "S. H.," General Agency Office, 12, Bucklersbury. 39

STIRLING'S PATENT YELLOW METALS—Adapted for SHEATHING, BOLT STAVES, BOLT NAILS, DECK NAILS, as reported on by the late Mr. Owen, Supervisor of Metals to the Admiralty; also for PROPELLERS, FRAMEWORK SCREWS, PISTONS, CYLINDERS, COCKS (particularly where there is exposure to corrosion), RAILWAY CARRIAGE AXLE BEARINGS, and for all machinery subject to friction.

AGENTS.
Messrs. GARDEN & MACANDREW, 34, Dowgate-hill, London.
Messrs. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow. 40

Applications for licenses and other information to be addressed to the undersigned, at Garden and Macandrew's, No. 34, Dowgate-hill. ALFRED BARRETT, Manager.

TO GAS COMPANIES.

BOGHEAD CANNEL COAL.—This COAL is the most highly Bituminous Coal known, and, therefore, peculiarly adapted for mixing with inferior coals in the Manufacture of Gas, for which purpose it is exclusively used. It yields 13,500 cubic feet of gas, of the specific gravity of 775 per ton of coal; and a burner, consuming at the rate of 1 cubic foot per hour, gives a light equal eight and a half spermaceti candles, each consuming 120 grains of sperm per hour. The light yielded by 1 ton of this Coal is equal to that from 1990 lbs. of sperm candles; whereas that from the same quantity of Newcastle Caking Coal is only equal to 420 lbs.; and that from the best Wigan Cannel Coal to only 750 lbs. of sperm candles. It can be shipped at any of the ports in the Frith of Forth or the Clyde.

For terms and other particulars, apply to R. W. Kennard and Co., sole agents, 67, Upper Thames-street, London. 41

MINING AND SHARE OFFICES,
No. 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.
Messrs. H. BOXALL & CO., in announcing their REMOVAL from Crosby Hall Chambers to the ABOVE ADDRESS, beg respectfully to solicit a CONTINUANCE of FAVOURS so liberally conferred, and at the same time to call the attention of PARTIES seeking profitable INVESTMENTS to the advantages which MINING PROPERTY offers "when judiciously selected," as compared with any other securities: it may be sufficient to state, they can be bought to pay from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum. This is a favourable time for purchasing dividend-paying stock, while greater caution was never more required than at present in selecting from the many new, "and some worthless," schemes, such as are likely to be eventually remunerative.

Our Mr. B. having become a member of the New Mining Exchange, we are in a position to do full justice to our friends, either in the PURCHASE or DISPOSAL of MINING PROPERTY. We publish a daily List of Prices of what may be termed "Active Stock," which we shall be happy to forward to any parties requiring the same.—April 15. 42

Transactions of Scientific Bodies.

MEETINGS DURING THE ENSUING WEEK.

THIS DAY	Medical—32, George-street, Hanover-square	5 P.M.
MONDAY	Chemical—143, Strand	8 P.M.
TUESDAY	Medical and Chirurgical—53, Berners-street	4 P.M.
	Civil Engineers—25, Great George-street	8 P.M.
	Zoological—11, Hanover-square	9 P.M.
WEDNESDAY	Syro-Egyptian—71, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square	7½ P.M.
THURSDAY	Antiquaries—Somerset-house	8 P.M.
FRIDAY	London Institution—Finsbury-circus	7 P.M.
SATURDAY	Royal Botanic—Inner Circle, Regent's-park	3½ P.M.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 9.—W. HOPKINS, Esq., (president), in the chair.

The following communications were read:—

1. On the Basement Bed of the Inferior Oolite, by Rev. P. B. BRODIE, F.G.S.

2. On the Physical Geography of North America, in connection with its Geological Structure, by Sir J. RICHARDSON.

3. On the Erratics of Canada, by Dr. BIGSBY, F.G.S.

A large portion of this paper was occupied with an elaborate description of the erratic boulders, and other superficial detritus, occurring about the Canadian lakes, and certain parts of South Hudson's Bay, and of the particular directions in which the different groups of detritus have been dispersed.

The author observed that, with regard to the "loose detritus" of the great lakes, one kind, the "distant erratics," have everywhere such similar conditions and relations, and their presence or range is so extensive, that the producing agency must have been proportionally extensive, and probably of long continuance;—such as loaded icebergs travelling from the north, or an earthquake sea-wave, followed by submergence.

Another class, the "home or lake erratics," are, perhaps, the products of causes now in operation, such as frost and thaws, freshets and storms. In all the lakes, at least in-shore, large fields of ice are formed, which entangle earthy materials of all sizes, and transport them here and there.

The paper concluded with some observations on the "native erratics" and "imbedded debris," and on the extensive terraces observable throughout the Canadas, and the western and northern parts of the United States.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

APRIL 15.—WILLIAM CUBITT, Esq. (president), in the chair.

The discussion was resumed on Commander Heath's paper "On the Nominal Horse-Power of Steam-Engines."

It was admitted that it would be very desirable to fix the nomenclature of the power of engines, for though it was well known that James Watt did really take as his standard what he found to be actually performed by a powerful horse, drawing a weight over a pulley—viz.: the equivalent of 33,000 lbs. raised 1 foot high in a minute, yet commercially it had gradually become a custom, among manufacturers, to give a surplus of power, ostensibly as an allowance for the friction and deficiencies of the machine, so that now the mere statement of the nominal horse-power had no definite meaning. It was, however, contended that the standard of 33,000 lbs. should be retained; and that, supposing the workmanship to be equally good in two engines, it was only necessary to compare the areas of the cylinders, the effective pressure of steam on the piston, and the speed of the piston to determine their relative power. This was, in fact, shown by the indicator, an instrument the value of which was now universally admitted, and which, when skilfully used, did really give a true representation of the power of the engine.

It was the universal custom of Boulton and Watt to calculate the power exerted by an engine by the speed of the piston, together with the average pressure of the steam, as shown by the indicator; and although much vagueness and uncertainty had latterly been introduced into the subject, this was rather to be attributed to the assumption of arbitrary quantities to represent those results, than to any defect in Watt's standard horse-power, which definitely expressed both the measure of power and the space through which it acted. The proposed standard of comparison of the quantity of water evaporated in a given time by a given amount of fuel, or the combustion of a given quantity of fuel in a given time, were shown to be of no value, as then not only the generation of the steam but the administration of it must be considered, and these were points merely tending to complicate the question. For pumping engines in Cornwall the term horse-power was almost unkown, engines being sold to raise a given quantity of water, which was a standard easily reducible to that of other districts, where 33,000 lbs. was assumed to be the actual power of a horse.

The commercial question of what a manufacturer should give as a horse-power could not be discussed, for the actual power was only a small element in the actual cost of an engine, that varying with every peculiar application of the machine; the surplus power now given by manufacturers had evidently arisen from a more perfect machine being now produced, by the use of tools in the manufacture, the introduction of metallic rings instead of hemp packing, more perfect valves, and numerous modifications, all of which were apart from, and independent of, the question of the original standard, which it was admitted could not be improved, and should not, therefore, be altered.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY IN 1851.

To the thousands who will flock to the metropolis during the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, in the course of the ensuing summer, it will be highly desirable that every opportunity should be given of gaining information on the organisation and structure of the gigantic Babylon, its public and private buildings, institutions, places of amusement, and its numerous treasures, in both a moral and temporal point of view. Numerous pamphlets, maps, handbooks, and other modes of conveying some of this necessary knowledge already tempt the eye, and which, as far as they go, are highly useful, but deficient in that extent of general information the progress of the age requires, and which foreigners, inhabitants of the provinces on a visit here, and even the denizens of London themselves, are at all times anxious to avail themselves of. To supply this deficiency, a volume has just appeared from the prolific literary storehouse of Mr. John Weale, of High Holborn, under the above title, eludicating its natural and physical characteristics, its antiquity and architecture, its arts, manufactures, trades, and organisation, its social, literary, and scientific institutions, and its numerous galleries of fine arts. In noticing London as the largest and most wealthy city of the world, Mr. Weale has considered it as at once the centre of liberty, the seat of a great imperial Government, and the metropolis of that Anglo-Saxon race whose industry and practical application of the arts of peace are felt in every clime, while they exert an almost boundless influence over the moral and political destinies of the world. The author's object (in which to our view he has been eminently successful) has been to convey a vast body of information, in such a manner as not only to satisfy the mind of the learned and scientific inquirer, but to afford to the man of business and the sight-seer the advantages of a book of reference to those numerous depositories of art and science which abound in the metropolis, and which render such effectual aid towards the refinement of domestic life, by furnishing alike instruction and amusement. Nor are its details confined to London proper, as its title would lead us to suppose, but to London as the centre of a wide field of literary, topographical, and scientific research, extending to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the various astronomical observatories in different parts of the kingdom—Windsor, Hampton Court, Kew, Claremont, and other palaces; and, in fact, the volume comprises everything that can amuse and instruct, and, while invaluable as a book of reference, will furnish matter for occasional reading, ever new and ever edifying. The work is illustrated by a beautifully-executed map, scientifically laid down from the meridian of St. Paul's—for the engraving of which alone the author paid a very large sum; and by 205 splendid diagrams in wood engravings from the first artists of the day; the type, the illustrations, and the binding, forming together a volume that needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and which, from the low price fixed for its sale, we hope a very large circulation will reward the author-publisher for the liberality and enterprise displayed in his work.

A Compendium of British Mining.

BY J. T. WATSON, ESQ., F.G.S.

SOUTH CARADON COPPER MINE,

NEAR LISKEARD.

This mine is situate in the parish of St. Cleer, and divided into 256 shares, 2½*l.* per share paid—market value, 120*l.* Conducted on the Cost-book System. Purser, Thos. Kittow, Esq., Liskeard; agents, Capts. Wm. Rule and Oliver Trewren. The extent of the sett is about one square mile, and held on lease (15 years unexpired) at 1-18th dues—the lords being the Rev. G. P. Norris and W. Jope, Esq. Operations at the mine were commenced in April, 1836; and the outlay by the adventurers, until the mine made returns in August, 1837, was 327*l.* 8s. 5d. To the end of 1848, the returns in copper were 39,328 tons 3 cwts. 2 qrs., yielding in money, 260,426*l.* 11s. 3d., out of which sum 61,710*l.** were divided as profit among the shareholders. In 1849, the dividends were 640*l.*, or 2*l.* 10s. per share; and one of like amount has been paid this year, with a prospect of at least 2*l.* 10s. per share every two months in future. There are 15 lodes in the sett; but many of them not worked: 400 persons are employed, and the monthly cost is 1500*l.* On the mine are five steam-engines; and the value of materials estimated at 15,000*l.*

South Caradon was the first mine discovered in the Caradon district, where, until 1836, mineral wealth was unknown to exist; and, as in all cases of exploring untried ground, great difficulty was experienced in getting parties to join in the speculation, even after ore had been found. All the workings are in the Caradon Hill, which is 1208 ft. high. It was originally supposed, from the number of costean pits and old tin works in the moors around, that tin might be found in the hill; and an exploratory adit (like tapping the mountain) was driven into it, and which coming at last upon a lode containing indications unfavourable for tin, scarcely any one would join the Messrs. Clymos, who had obtained the sett, in working it further. One of them tried London, about 1837, without success; and in returning by the mail, offered a gentleman, in Albermarle-street (who had then a large interest in Cornish mines), half the mine—32-64ths, at 5*l.* each. They were refused by the party, and were, in a few months, worth 2000*l.* each! The Clymos persevered by themselves, and were soon rewarded by the discovery of three rich copper lodes; and for some years made profits of 10,000*l.* a year. A railway has been made at considerable expense through the Caradon district, and by which the ores from the mines are carried to the shipping place.

* Our return, in last week's Journal, rather exceeded this amount.

HERODSFOOT LEAD MINE.

Situate in the parishes of St. Pinnock and Lanreath, about four miles from Liskeard, and six from Looe, from which port the ores are shipped. Conducted on the Cost-book System. In 512 shares; 13½*l.* paid—market value, 17*l.* Purser, Mr. James Wolferstan, Beeralston; secretary in London, Mr. John Watson. The setts, which are nearly a mile long on the course of the lodes, are held on lease for 21 years from October, 1844—the lords being Sir W. L. Trelawney, Bart., Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart., and Mr. Robert Rowe. Another grant of a piece of ground on the run of the lode, and of great value on that account, has lately been added to the above setts, also at 1-15th dues, and for 21 years. The present company commenced operations on the 21st of October, 1844, and cleared up the mine to the 52 fathom level (the deepest part explored by a previous company), and erected machinery, &c., at an expense of more than 2000*l.*, and which has lately been increased to the extent of 4000*l.* The first sale of ore was in September, 1846, and, to end of 1848, 1186 tons were sold, yielding 13,000*l.* The returns since this period have been about 70 to 80 tons per month, leaving a profit of about 100*l.* per month. At present the profit is larger, and there will be a dividend declared this month of 10s. or 15s. per share. About 326 persons are employed.

The lode of Herodsfoot was worked upon centuries ago, and tradition, fruitful enough as to its riches in the neighbouring hills, gives us no clue to its extraordinary name. Certain it is, that upon the ancient maps of the county it is marked as an important feature in Cornwall. Within the last century one or two companies before the present tried their fortune on it, but were unable to succeed, principally for want of funds to erect machinery; for having only water-wheels for draining power, they failed them in the winter season. The last of the old companies succeeded in getting as deep as the 52 fathom level, and raised 7000*l.* worth of ore, and then were stopped by the water. Upon Liskeard becoming the centre of a mining district, the attention of many persons was directed to the ancient Herod; and it was eventually obtained by the present proprietary, who have so vigorously opened the mine, aided by two steam-engines and two water-wheels. The lode runs parallel to the valley of the Herodsfoot river (a branch of the Looe), and in the side of the declivity. It runs nearly north and south, and intersects the foot of the little hills, between the tributary rivulets, at nearly right angles.

ON THE GEOLOGICAL AND MINERAL FEATURES OF CERTAIN DISTRICTS OF NORTH WALES.—No. VII.

BY ST. PIERRE FOLEY.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SILVER-LEAD MINE.—This extensive mineral property lies about two miles north-west of Dolgelly, in Merionethshire, by the south-east boundary of which lies the direct road from Dolgelly to Barmouth, and immediately near this road there is a navigable river to carry down the ores from these mines to the shipping port, a distance only of eight miles. The local name of this estate is *Hafod de Morfa*. It forms a very steep ridge of mountains, nearly a mile in length on the range of the lodes, over which, at a height of, perhaps, from 100 to 150 fms., the old mines, called *Moel Ispri*, may be seen, from which it is reported several thousand tons of rich silver ore, blende, and auriferous pyrites were extracted, and where the outeroppings of some splendid ore-bearing lodes are quite visible. The predominant rock of this entire district is the argillaceous schist of the primary formation; but, in general, on examining this rock *chemically*, it seems as if sulphuret of iron formed one of its equivalent mineral elements, thus giving it quite a distinctive character from the clay-slate or true killas of other mining districts. In the above mine, however, the rock in which the lodes range is seemingly a transition from micaceous schist to pure clay-slate. Its colour is lead grey, its structure striated, and where small cross veins occur, as also on the overlaying walls of the lodes, particularly in wet parts of the mine, it passes almost to a silvery coloured flookan.

On first visiting this mine, in the latter part of 1849, I found it, as I observed many others in North Wales, to exhibit the result of miserable petty trials, made in a very unmining-like manner, except indeed two adits—one nearly on the top of the mountain, called the *Roman mine*, and another much lower down, now called the *second level*, both driven evidently for the purposes of discovery. In the prosecution even of these trials, however, splendid stones of crystallised silver-lead, and some 3 or 4 tons of good lead ore and blende were raised, but thrown in a huddled state amongst the rubbish of the works, and only picked out and piled on the proper re-opening or resuming the working of the mines by the present company, now engaged in active operations.

The mine is divided into 900 shares, and held chiefly by two gentlemen from Devonshire, who purchased the mines from the late proprietors—John Hall Holdsworth, M.D., and Winfield Attenborough, Esq.—six or seven months back, and who are working the mines under the chief management of Capt. F. Treweek, of Cornwall, and Capt. Kenrick Roberts, of Flintshire. The lodes as yet discovered bear nearly east and west, and run nearly parallel to the angular range of the acclivity of the mountain so that inducts, or cross-cut levels driven at right angles to the bearing of the lodes, will cut those lodes, as already proved, in a few fathoms, and hence the mines may be opened very extensively at a moderate outlay. At the same time, it is recommended to sink on the lodes below horizontal level, as the ores seem to increase in *quantity*, and to be free from ribs of blende which accompany the silver-lead ore in the upper levels. It is, therefore, proposed to erect a powerful water-wheel to perform all the necessary labour of pumping, drawing, stamping, &c.; and this once erected, the mines sunk to a due depth, and the whole put to the returning state, and the works done, which the indications, in my opinion, so richly deserve, it is presumed that a continuously productive and profitable mine will be the result. It is right to remark that there are already on the floors several tons of very rich ore in process of dressing, besides large piles of solid blocks of ore. These last are of three characters—the first crystallised bluish silver-lead ores of 71 per cent. *average* of lead, and containing 36 ozs. of silver per ton; the second of about 48 per cent. lead, and 24 ozs. of silver per ton; and the third, 32 per cent. lead, and 18 ozs. silver per ton, besides variable proportions of sulphuret of zinc.

In the above sketch I have confined myself to what has actually fallen under my observations on visiting these mines; and I am happy to say that late reports from the captains of these mines, extracts from which will, I believe, appear in your columns, support the very favourable opinion I have held on their merits from my first examination of this property. In my future articles, which I hope to forward to your excellent Journal in due order, I mean to place before your readers, in addition to the descriptive part, as correct a statistical account of produce, expense, &c., and profits accrued or accruing of such mines and quarries as may have fallen under past, or are falling under my present inspections.—*London, April* 16.

DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.

At the annual general meeting of the adventurers, held at Salvador-House, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 14th inst.,

P. STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair.

The circular letter to the shareholders, dated 20th March, was read, also the report of the committee, together with the statement of accounts, ending Dec., and the report of Capt. W. Webb (the managing agent).

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The present being the annual general meeting, at which the accounts for the past year, made up to the end of December, will be presented for the approval of the shareholders, the committee avail themselves of the occasion to report shortly a few of the leading features connected with the undertaking which have presented themselves during that time, which they consider cannot fail to be interesting to their fellow-shareholders, inasmuch as they give considerable promise of profitable results, even during the current year. The ground excavated in sinking shafts and winzes within twelve months is 64 fms. 3 ft. 9 in., at a cost of 804*l.* 11s. The various levels driven, 121 fms. 5 ft. 2 in., the cost of which has been 900*l.* 17s. 3d. In stoping the ore ground 1695 fms. 0 ft. 11 ft. have been taken away, at a cost of 4594*l.* 14s. 3d. Thus, ground to the extent of 1881 fms. 3 ft. 10 in. has been laid open, the major part of which is available, and by much the greater proportion of the ground presents features of not only greater productiveness in quantity of ores, being in the eastern part of the sett comprised the very extensive grounds forming the Drake Walls Mine, the ground in this part of the mine being easier to work, less expensive, the ore more abundant, of a superior quality, and less expensive to dress for the market. The tin ores risen during the last year have exceeded in quantity those of the preceding year 10 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs., and in price by 1*l.* 18s. 6d. per ton, producing altogether about 600*l.* more than the returns of the preceding year—in the whole, 223 tons 18 cwts. 2 qr. 21 lbs., which has realised 9632*l.* 12s. 11d.

At the last annual meeting it was mentioned that great efforts were being made to bring the eastern ground into operation. These have been unremittingly continued: the result has already proved that the advantages anticipated of this course have been realised—for while in the extreme western ground the tin ores throughout have spread themselves into numerous small strings in a sparry lode, the tin ores in the eastern ground are becoming concentrated into more of a compact lode, better defined, and less expensive to work—in fact, the lode is more settled, in more congenial strata, and free from wolfram; the ore is consequently more valuable to the extent of 5*l.* per ton. It may be important to mention here that the eastern part of the mine is in whole ground. Reference is made (in the letters which will be read to you) to a discovery of copper ore, specimens of which are on the table. It is, perhaps, premature as yet to dwell much upon the excitement this discovery has created in the neighbourhood of the mine; but there can be no doubt that the expectations of the agents are great, and that if a course of ore is discovered, it can be worked at a small cost; the advantages, therefore, will be great. The arrangement made for detaching part of this mine, and uniting it with Wheal Russell, as a distinct mine, the shares in which were to be equitably divided among the parties holding in each mine, there can be not the least doubt was a most advantageous one, for the facility it affords for working a part of the Drake Walls Mine, which otherwise must of necessity have remained idle for some years. This subject is named to you now, for the purpose of drawing your attention to the still further prospective advantage it must necessarily be to the mine (Drake Walls), as the levels are driven up west on the course of the copper lodes. The last report from West Wheal Russell shows you that one of the copper lodes there, in the 37 fm. level, is 7 ft. wide, and producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Webb, dated 12th April:—"We have driven on the cross-course 3 fms., and all the way improving, running about 20° east of south, and not at all like a cross-course, it being composed of capel, peach, spar, mundic, and a little gossan; the end is 5 ft. wide, some ore throughout, and sometimes good stones of black and grey, with a little yellow ore. When you see the stones sent, you will very much approve of it."

Copy of Mr. Johnson's letter to the directors, dated 14th April:—"The operations of the last year's workings, although not productive of any profit, have brought the mine to a most efficient state for future returns, and developed ground in the eastern part, which I consider to be of much greater value than the loss shown between the cost and returns. I have always had a high opinion of the eastern part of the sett, and my expectations have not been disappointed, as some of the ground now working in the deeper levels is decidedly more congenial and productive of tin, as well as the tin being of a decidedly superior quality, and more free from wolfram. It has been my endeavour, in consultation with the agents, to reduce the cost as much as possible in every way, and confine the operations to opening such ground as is likely to be productive and remunerative. The effect of this will be seen by the cost for the twelve months being 30*l.* less than the previous year, while the quantity of tin has been 10 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. more, and the amount of ground spent 800 fms. In regard to the seperating that part (the extreme eastern), to be worked entirely by the power of Wheal Russell, I consider it very advantageous to the Drake Walls Company, as it would not be developed without a very considerable outlay by the shareholders. In regard to the discovery in cross-cutting south, I must observe I have frequently called attention to it, and have most sanguine expectations that it will lead to very important discoveries, as the ground is most congenial for the production of copper ore, and whole."

Statement of Accounts for Twelve Months, ending Dec., 1850.

To balance from last account		£ 1,413 9 7	
Costs for one year*		11,216 6 4	
Interest and discounts		72 3 5	
Petty cash disbursements		33 5 2	£12,735 4 6
By amount of tin ores sold, 223 tons 18 cwts. 2 qrs. 21 lbs.	£ 9,632 12 11		
By ninth instalment	1,280 0 0		10,912 12 11
Balance against the mine			£ 1,822 11 7

LIABILITIES.

To balance brought down		£ 1,822 11 7	
January and February costs, since		1,665 3 3	£ 3,487 14 10
By amount of January and February tin ores			2,044 1 5
Balance 1st March			£ 1,443 13 5

* Management one year, 570*l.* 10s.; labour cost, 6628*l.* 16s. 6d.; carpenters, smiths, &c., 624*l.* 14s. 8d.; carriage account, 205*l.* 6s. 6d.; materials, 2559*l.* 0s. 9d.; sundry payments, 385*l.* 7s. 5d.; lords' dues, 300*l.* 9s. 5d. = 11,274*l.* 1s. 7d.; deduct receipts, 57*l.* 15s. 3d.—leaves costs, 11,216*l.* 6s. 4d.

CAPTAIN WEBB'S REPORT.

Drake Walls, April 10.—According to your request, I forward my report for the annual meeting of adventurers:—I mentioned in my last report that Brenton's shaft was sunk to the 70, and that we had a great quantity of high ground about the shaft, which, if it answered anything like favourable, would yield a great quantity of tin: we have stoped a number of fathoms, but it has answered badly. We have driven the 70 east a great way in very hard ground, and very poor, so we have for the present discontinued it. The tin ground appears to underlay or dip east from the 50 fm. level. The machine shaft, about 50 fms. east of Breton's, is now down 2 fms. below the 70, and we are driving the 70 east and west, and have a well-defined lode, 3 ft. wide, producing some good tinstuff. I think we must make this our sump-shaft, as our tin ground is making east as we go deeper—so this shaft should be continued with all possible speed, otherwise we shall not keep up our stock of high ground. We have taken away all the ground above the 60, and have stoped a great quantity below—east and west; above the 60 the branches are a great distance from each other, so that we have been obliged to carry a very wide gunnis, 12 to 14 ft. wide; but as they go down below the 60 they collect more together, and are likely to form into one mass, and make a great lode, which will be less expense to break, nor shall we have to draw so much stuff for the same quantity of tin: not being mixed with so much rubbish, it will be less expensive to dress. We are driving the 60, east of machine-shaft, at this time in disordered ground, with small cross-courses, and we do not expect to see any lode for 5 fathoms; but this level is likely to prove good and productive as we drove through good tin ground in the level above for a great number of fathoms, and in new stratum, dipping east: no doubt we shall meet with the same in the 60. The 50 east is holed to footway shaft, and driven east about 12 fms.; the last 20 driving has been in good and productive ground, in a new stratum—a pretty pale blue killas, such as we have never seen in the mine before; we have no workings below this level within 50 fms. of the end, so the tin ground in the bottom is all in whole—the end looking well at this time, having improved within the last week. We have sunk a winze from the 40 to the 50, west of footway shaft, as well as the shaft down to the 50, and have 12 men stoping the back—six east and six west; these stopes have yielded well for tin—ground soft and speedy to break; they are now looking very well, and in this new kind of ground the tin makes well. If we can have a good price for our tin, we may say a better day is coming. The 33 is driven east of Webb's shaft 3 fathoms, where we intersected a cross-course, which hove the branches south 5 fms. We have driven east of cross-course some fms., the end predneing tinstuff, but not rich. We have also sunk Webb's shaft from the tye to the 40 fm. level, and shortly it must be sunk to the 50 fm. level to ventilate it. We have sunk a winze from the tye and holed to the 40, east of Webb's shaft; we have nine men stoping below tye level, breaking a great quantity of fair quality tinstuff, having a great number of branches. In driving the tye level south on a cross-course, near the new engine-shaft, we have met with some good stones of grey and black copper ore; in and by the side of the cross-course some of the stones are as much as 20 lbs. weight: we have driven 3 fms., and had ore all the way. In all my experience I never saw anything like it which did not lead to a lode, and seldom fail of leading to a good one; if we should be so fortunate as to meet with a copper lode in this place, it will be in whole up and down in the mine, never seen or been worked upon before, I shall be much disappointed if it does not lead to a copper lode; if so, having so many cross-courses to drive on for very little money, we can cut it in other parts of the mine. I should very much like to drive north and south in the 40 on a cross-course, a little west of footway shaft, as we are certain to cut a lode north, and likely to cut lodes south. Mr. Johnson was here a short time since, and much approved of this being done, but it will not be convenient to do so for two or three weeks, as we have a piece of ground which must be worked away first.

Resolutions were passed unanimously (as will be found in our advertising columns), that the reports and accounts be received, and that it be recommended to the committee to make a call of 15s. per share, to liquidate the balance.—The usual votes of thanks were passed, and the meeting separated.

We have been informed that arrangements have lately been entered into between Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., and a firm largely connected with the iron trade in London and Staffordshire, for a lease of his iron and tin-plate works, at Pontypool. It is expected the new company will commence working in May next; and from their well-known business habits and extensive connections, we have no doubt the works will be carried out with a spirit and judgment, which cannot fail to be of great advantage to that district.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

IMPROVED ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS.

Fig. 1.

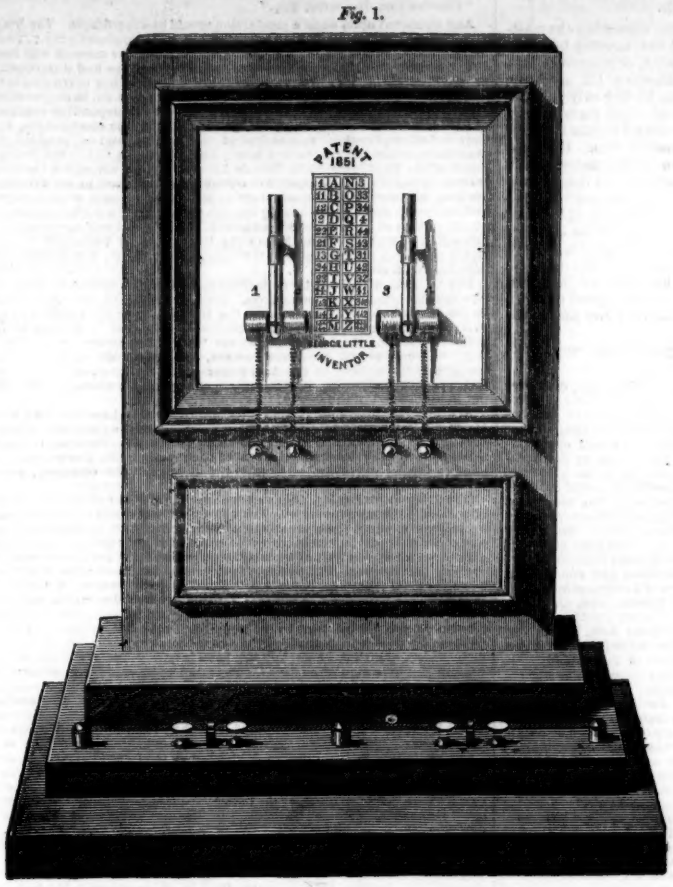


Fig. 3.

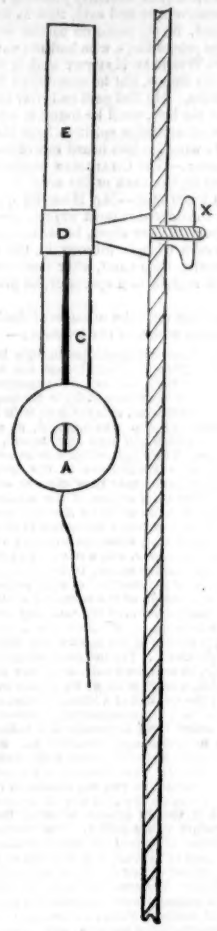
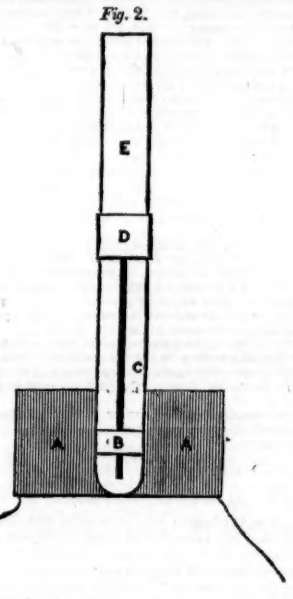


Fig. 2.



We have already intimated that a patent has been secured by Mr. George Little for improvements in, and an extraordinary simplification of, the manipulating instrument for electric telegraphs, and now proceed to describe the arrangement by which these desirable advantages have been gained. The grave errors, continuous entire omissions of information most necessary to be diffused, and the gross contradictions which are continually taking place by the officials in the employ of the present Electric Telegraph Company, is not from any absence of the required ability necessary for the work, but entirely in the complex and faulty state of the old instruments—leakage (if we may so term it) of the currents in bad weather, with the deflection and often demagnetisation of the needles by atmospheric electricity. Indeed, so often, so repeatedly, does this take place, even in the course of 24 hours, during periods when the atmosphere is in a highly-electrical condition, that numerous assistant engineers have left the service and are leaving, wearied out with the excitement and responsibility consequent on the continuous change of needles and instruments; and few but what are anxious to obtain almost any other employment.

The electric telegraph, matured for commercial purposes, and the rapid transmission of intelligence to the remotest parts of states and kingdoms almost simultaneously with the development of the railway system, has now become, like good water and brilliant gas, a national requirement; nor is a line of railway, with all its advantages of safety, speed, and economy, sufficient for the public necessity without the accompaniment of an electric telegraph. Under such circumstances, the simplicity and perfection of the instrument, and the general arrangements, become subjects of the greatest importance, and have, accordingly, aroused attention, and induced intense study, in numerous individuals interested in the progress of this branch of science. Mr. Little's patent instrument is not a box as formerly, but merely a disc of mahogany, about 1 ft. high by 8 in. broad, of any required shape, ornamental or otherwise, standing in a vertical position on a pedestal—the only appliances at the back being the metallic buttons, or binding screws, necessary to convey the galvanic fluid from the battery to the indicators. Two tubes of glass, about ¼ in. in diameter, and 3 in. high, are placed in front of the disc, with the alphabet engraved on a metallic plate placed between them, with the number of deflections required to express each letter, stated in plain figures. On the top of each of these tubes, which contain spirits of wine, is a small, but powerful, cylindrical magnet, about ¼ in. in diameter—from the bottom of which are suspended by magnetic attraction two needles with the points upwards. On completing the galvanic circuit, these needles are deflected with equal rapidity with one on an axis; and, on breaking connection, the needle is instantly arrested in its fall to the perpendicular by the density of the fluid, with almost as dead a stop as the seconds' hand of a watch, avoiding the vibration so annoying on the old system, and which tends so much to puzzle and mislead. Should by any possibility the needle become affected by natural currents, it is instantly neutralised by the superabundance of power contained in the cylindrical magnet, and would not retard the conversation for an instant. The following diagrams will give a more explicit description of these beautifully simple arrangements:—

The diagram, fig. 1, is an elevation of the instrument as it appears in position, and is a double instrument, to be used for commercial purposes—there being single instruments for ordinary communications. Figs. 2 and 3 are the elevation and vertical sectional views of the tube, magnet, and needles of full size. E is the magnet, or reservoir of magnetic power, held in the socket, D. C is the glass tube, containing spirits of wine, from which is suspended, by attraction from the magnet, E, a common sewing needle. A A is the coil of insulated wire, kept secure to the glass tube by means of a strap of metal, B. The needle is suspended with the north pole downwards, and the use of the spirits of wine is to prevent vibration, or sudden jars, during manipulation. The socket, D, is mounted in a swivel joint, which enables the operator to move the whole arrangement to the right or left, in case of the possibility of deflection by atmospheric electricity, and thus enables him to continue his conversation, as if such disarrangement had not happened. Fig. 3 shows the method of fastening the swivel joint, and securing it to the dial-plate by means of the thumb-screw, X.

With the double instrument, the operator is enabled to communicate intelligence with much greater rapidity than with one only—never more than two motions being required for each letter of the alphabet expressed, and several by one only. The indicators, it will be seen, have assigned to them respectively the numerals 1, 2, and 3, 4, and the several letters are indicated by the alternate deflection or pointing of the needle to these figures, and by the varied transposition of the same. There is also an instrument on what the patentee terms the "*l* and *i* principle," by which arrangement only one needle is required, but it takes as many as four deflections to indicate some of the letters. There are arrangements of the letters *l* and *i* on either side the plate, and it is by the number of deflections to either, and by their numerous transformations, that letters and words are indicated. In order to give the letter A, the needle must be made to point or move over to the letter *l*, and if it be to the right, or to *i*, the letter N is indicated. All the letters, from A to M, in one column, are commenced with the letter *l*, and those on the right, from N to Z, are commenced with *i*. There is another plan of arrangement to dispense with the axis, and still maintain a steady motion; in each glass tube, containing spirits of wine, is placed a cork float, to which is attached a permanent magnet. On a current of electricity being made to pass through the wire, the magnet is drawn downwards, carrying with it the float; and on the current being cut off the float again rises, and the repetition and alternation of this motion is made to represent letters and words. To show the great saving effected by these arrangements, we may merely state that the instruments at present in use cost on an average 15*l.* each; Mr. Little's single instrument can be constructed at a cost of 10s. each, and the double instrument for 1*l.*; while the expense of keeping them in repair will not exceed 2s. per annum, instead of above 5*l.*, as is the case with the instruments at present in use.

We have had prepared four other diagrams to further illustrate the whole of the above arrangements—among which is one showing the means adopted for the reversion and alternation of the currents; but an unusual press of matter will for the present, at least, prevent their insertion. We think, however, our scientific readers will find, from the above description, no difficulty in fully comprehending the entire details, and appreciating to its greatest extent the value of Mr. Little's ingenious improvement.

Original Correspondence.

THE CARADON DISTRICT.

Sir,—In the report by Mr. Watson, on Saturday last, it is stated that, with the exception of South and West Caradon, "Gonamena alone has returned any profit." Now, I believe, with proper management, there are many mines in that district. At Trethevy they have cut Morshead's lode, and are driving the eastern end upon it; *they ought to drive west also*, and by *driving south 7 fms. they would cut a south lode*, where, in my opinion, they will find a good course of copper ore. They may go on sinking for everlasting, but if they do not extend their levels east and west, they will leave a large deposit of ore above. In my opinion, nothing but good Cornish management is wanted to make the mine pay cost within the present year.

Tavistock, April 11. A SUBSCRIBER.

[Our correspondent is right as to driving levels where the strata warrants the assumption of success thereby, but otherwise the earliest proof would be by sinking deeper, to see whether a change of country might not take place, more likely to be congenial for ore than levels above, that were already discarded as worthless.]

NEW MINING EXCHANGE.

Sir,—I am gratified to observe, by your last publication, that arrangements have been made for a "Mining Exchange," and certain rules published to be binding on the members. But I would suggest that one other be added, regarding parties who deal in shares who are not members of the room—viz., that a "black board" be placed conspicuously in the room, on which the names and addresses, &c., should be entered of any parties proved to the committee to have acted dishonourably. I have now a case in point, in which I sold some mining shares for a party, two months since—the market value improved, and the seller now repudiates the contract.—J. D.: *Liverpool, April* 14.

NORTH WHEAL BULLER (GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS).

Sir,—Having but recently returned from the neighbourhood of Redruth, where this concern is located, on the north side of the town, I am as much amused as surprised at the reports published in your Journal, and without a name, said to come from thence, regarding a boasted sampling of 50 tons of copper ore to take place in two or three weeks time, as well as at the nice premium the shares are quoted at. A statement so spun out may suit the Manchester folk, and I would advise them "to make hay while the sun shines," for I made enquiries, while at Redruth, of the miners themselves, and they all spoke of her as a very poor mine in sight and prospects, as far as they had gone; and the few cwts. of ore that were upon the floor dressed, were represented of very low value.

On my return here, and visiting the brokers near the new Mining Mart, I was offered shares in this mine, as well as many others, at a figure much below the prices affixed to your list. They seemed to lay a burthen on the market, so I declined the offer: and the sole purport of this is to recommend others, as I would do myself, to go upon the spot first, or write some disinterested and upright mining agent to inspect these El Doradoes, before they part with their cash. If all is fair, and as represented, this cannot be objected to.

London, April 17. FAIR PLAY.

MINING SPECULATIONS.

Sir,—In the present excited state of mining speculations, when nearly the whole area of the land is getting apparently suddenly pregnant with mineral riches, it is necessary to reflect a little on the consequences that must follow. It appears that minerals are no longer formed by the ordinary slow process of Nature, but by an act of legerdemain—a kind of charm effected by the ingenuity of men. Not only are old profitless mines made at once rich, so as to return to the innocent capitalist from 20 to 30 per cent. for his money, but we are in danger of having our corn-fields divided into setts by these digging schemers. The glittering bubbles brought before the public are embellished either by the cognomen of some dividend-paying mine, or the name of some one who may have been attached to it. They are, however, not very particular in this respect, as I now find names of persons being made use of without their consent. Some of those who are called mining inspectors are either ignorant of the matter, or are promoters of the scheme, and to be enriched thereby. Several of my friends have been lately most shamefully taken in by some of those mining jobbers; and had it not been for the advice of a disinterested person, the consequences and embarrassments would have been of a serious nature. I beg the insertion of this letter, to put the unwary capitalist on his guard.

April 17. VERAX.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE—WATER-WHEEL.

Sir,—Appreciating, as I do, Mr. Jehu Hitchins' abilities as a miner, my object in now addressing you is to disabuse, if possible, his mind, as well as others, from any prejudice that may exist. The water-wheel alluded to in Mr. Hitchins' report, in your last week's Journal, is of sufficient power and strength to explore the lode to a depth to prove those results which the former prospects of the mine presented, and the returns of copper ore since have borne out the previous reports.

Directions were given, by the principal proprietors, to purchase a wheel at Dean Prior, or Whiddon Mines, near Ashburton; the one from the former mine could not be obtained, and the latter was too large and heavy in its construction for the supply of water: therefore, it was agreed to erect a wheel of 36 ft. diameter, 4 ft. wide, and 3½ ft. clear between the rings, a *fac simile* to the one now at Anderton Mine. Although this wheel is put together so imperfect, it has not yet fallen to pieces, with a drawing machine attached, and working at a maximum velocity. That we are not giving the wheel fair play, I am also of opinion. A crusher, if applied, would have superseded the expensive mode of bucking, as the cost in drawing the stuff 28 fms. deep could be accomplished nearly, if not quite, as cheap with horses, especially when the extra power ought not to be dispensed with. As regards the materials of which it is composed, they are not so inferior as my friend, Mr. Hitchins, pleases to insinuate, the axle being cast-iron, about 50 cwts., neat and strong; the rings, arms, backing, and bucketing, of good pine and Norway timber. Cast-iron and oak rings were duly considered, but the expense was the obstacle.

The contractor had to provide wood for 70 fms. of launders, stands for ditto, not exceeding 25 feet long (average), all timber for the wheel frames, pivot stocks, nails, sawing, carriage, &c.; to erect a capstan and shears, main and balance bobs, pendulum, &c., for the sum of 95*l.* I leave practical men to judge from these facts as respects economy, and boldly assert it is a well-constructed wheel for the purpose intended.

Mr. Jehu Hitchins states it has not a sightly appearance; there I differ from him. However, if sightliness constitutes utility, we had better have polished mahogany wheels in future. But the day of reckoning arrives for the merchants to present their accounts, which is felt by companies as well as individuals.

Had Mr. Jehu Hitchins any one to inform him where the exact spot the intended powerful wheel should be erected, and the supply of water to be obtained for working the same, I think, as an impartial examiner, he would say the work was performed with a great degree of economy, utility, sound practical judgment, and ability, the work having been executed to the very day appointed, although the contractor had to contend with many difficulties—no workshops, in a wet season, and the unwillingness of the resident agent to render any assistance. Despite of all, the principals gave great credit to those concerned in its accomplishment, not only personally, but by applause in your Journal following, the 25th May, 1850.—JAMES CARPENTER: *Anderton Cottage, near Tavistock.*

BODMIN WHEAL MARY CONSOLS.—A fine engine (50-inch), built by Messrs. Thomas and Co., of Charlestown, Mr. Matthew Loam, C.E., of Liskeard (son of Mr. Loam, of the eminent firm of Hocking and Loam) being the engineer, was put to work at this mine on Wednesday, and moved off in beautiful style, working as smoothly as if it had been in use for months. Great credit is due to Messrs. Thomas and Co. for the way in which the work has been done, the cylinder and every other casting having been executed at their foundry at Charlestown. This, we understand, is the first engine in the county of such size, of which the castings have been made east of Truro. The occasion was celebrated by a dinner being given to all the persons employed in the works, amounting in number to 115. Bodmin Wheal Mary Consols was partially worked in 1846 and 1847, and, like too many other adventures in this county, was stopped during the panic. A new grant having been obtained by the present company from Mrs. Pearce, of Bodmin, on equitable terms, the mine was put to work in November last by Mr. J. W. Welborne and party, under whose energetic management a vast amount of work has been done, with the most satisfactory results: 29 tons of good-priced ore were sampled in March last, and it is computed that 50 tons at the least will be sampled by the 10th of next month; and from the quantity of ore ground being now laid open, progressive returns are no longer speculative, but may be relied upon. The ground is uniformly in this mine of the most favourable nature, no tutwork bargain exceeding 40*s.* per fathom, except the sump-shaft, and no timber required in the levels. This may shortly be expected to become a dividend-paying mine.

MINING IN FLINTSHIRE.—One of the Milwr Mines' engines, 63-inch cylinder, 17-inch pumps, started on Friday week, and has since worked very regular, with a movement supposed most suiting to the pitwork under water, and this engine has now drained the mines from north to south, about 30 yards below the day level, and is regularly sinking about 10 ft. in 24 hours. On Friday it was expected the Hirward engine, 70-inch cylinder, will start, with 18-inch pumps, and the draining and effectual working of these extensive mines is looked forward to with much anxiety in this thickly-populated neighbourhood.

THE NEW MINING EXCHANGE.—About 30 members are now enrolled, amongst whom are several highly-respectable parties resident in Cornwall and Devon. The arrangements hitherto made impose an additional five guineas for entrance upon those who apply for admission beyond the above number.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders in this undertaking was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 17th instant,

SAMUEL AMORY, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. MACKENZIE (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, Mr. WHISHAW rose and said, that as he presumed the meeting had been legally convened, he supposed no parties would be present, or allowed to take any part in the proceedings, who had not paid the instalments of 15*l.* per share.

Mr. DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY said, it was quite true he had only paid 13*l.* upon each of his shares, but he considered he had as much right there as any other shareholder. He had paid call after call, under continual intimations that each would be the last, until he found it was time to make a stop. He came there in the most amicable spirit to hear the proposition of the trustees, and if it amounted to what he had heard out of doors, he should support it to the utmost of his power.—The CHAIRMAN reminded Mr. Harvey that, according to the regulations on the back of the scrip, his shares were forfeited, and he had ceased to be a proprietor.—Mr. HARVEY questioned the power of the directors to forfeit; he considered it most unjust, and opposed to all principles of law, that having paid 13*l.* per share, he was to be told, because he had not paid 15*l.*, he had no concern with, or interest in, the company; he would not, however, moot that question then; and, after some conversation, it was agreed that Mr. Harvey should remain as a spectator, he promising not to take any part in the proceedings.

Mr. MACKENZIE read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed, and the following report of the trustees:—

The trustees whom you appointed in July last, "to realise the assets, discharge the liabilities and generally to liquidate the affairs of the company," have now to report the result of their endeavours to execute the important trust which you confided to them. You are aware that the contract for the sale of the company's mines and works in the Asturias, entered into with Mr. Leon Lillo, on behalf of certain influential parties in Spain, was opposed, in some of its provisions, by six shareholders (three of whom had been liquidators), who were stated to be the holders of about 800 shares. Their opposition was so evidently dictated by personal motives, and was so strongly condemned at the special meeting at which the contract of sale was finally ratified, that they did not vote against the resolutions passed at that meeting. The chief organ of the dissentients was one Robert Moore (but whose real name is believed to be Robert George Moore), who had been presented with five shares by the Right Reverend Doctor Doyle, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark; and who, upon the strength of this qualification, had contrived to be nominated a liquidator, and a member of the Committee of Investigation. This individual (who is said to belong to the legal profession in Dublin), had, previously to the ratification of the contract of sale, prepared a petition to the Lord Chancellor, praying for a dissolution of the company under the Winding-up Acts, but he had undertaken to the solicitors of the company not to proceed with the petition without giving them due notice. Without any regard to the spirit of this undertaking, a petition in the names of Mr Moore and three others of the dissentients, was put on the file of the Court. The intended effect of this proceeding was to set aside the contract of sale, to enforce a call upon the shareholders for the payment of the company's debts, and to wind up its affairs by a slow, vexatious, and expensive process, under the control of a Master in Chancery. The extraordinary statements made in this petition were supported by some equally extraordinary affidavits; and every means which legal ingenuity and refined malignity could devise to ensure success were unhesitatingly resorted to. Simultaneously with this proceeding others of an equally aggravated character were taken in Spain, to which the trustees shall presently advert. The hearing of the petition was delayed until after the long vacation, and resulted, as you are aware, in its being dismissed by the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce on the 11th day of December last. The question of costs was reserved until it should appear whether the petitioners appealed to the Lord-Chancellor against this decision. The trustees have reason to believe, that, but for the opposition of two of the dissentients an appeal would have been entered, not with any hope of procuring a reversal of the judgment, but for the purpose of putting the contract of sale in jeopardy, and protracting the final settlement of the company's affairs. The trustees were utterly at a loss to comprehend the real motives which induced these hostile and suicidal proceedings. Every effort had been made, but unsuccessfully, to dispose of the company's mines and works, and a plan for resuscitating it under a new name and constituion was condemned as hopeless. The funds were at the lowest ebb; a large debt was due to the bankers, and threatened to be enforced; and the company's acceptances and other claims were daily becoming more pressing. The contract of sale saved the company from impending ruin, affording the means of paying off all its liabilities, and affixing a large value to its property. In supporting the contract, therefore, the dissentients were obviously as deeply interested as their fellow-shareholders, who had so cordially and gratefully approved of it. The *real motives*, however, which actuated some of the actors in this strange conspiracy were at length discovered. In October last a compromise was proposed by an ex-director of the company (Mr. Cunninghame), on behalf of the dissentients, as he believed with their full authority, and the trustees being desirous of stopping the ruinous proceedings going forward in this country and in Spain, and preventing the repudiation of the contract, instructed Mr. Amory to submit the following basis of a treaty:—

"1. Possession to be delivered in Spain under the contracts.

"2. Two promissory notes for 7000*l.* each remitted to Mr. Amory.

"3. Debts to be paid, bankers, current bills, Sir S. Scott and Co., 500*l.*

"4. All subsequent payments, and all claims from whatever quarter, if not settled between Mr. de Pinna and Mr. Amory to be referred.

"5. All proceedings in England and Spain to be put an end to."

It will be remembered that one of the strongest reasons urged by the dissentients against the company's recognition of the contract was certain claims which they had preferred against the late directors. The fourth article of the basis met this objection, by referring all claims, with the exception of those of the bankers and the holders of the company's acceptances, to the arbitration of two gentlemen, in whose judgment and integrity the dissentients professed to place the utmost reliance. This most reasonable basis was rejected by the dissentients, and the following conditions were proposed by them in a memorandum in the handwriting of Mr. Moore, and obviously dictated by him:—

"We insist on our strict legal right to recover our investments, interest, and expenses.

"ALTERNATIVE 1.—On the ground of fraud, covering charges to the extent of 89,730*l.*, of which 53,000*l.* is certain. The return of our investments, 15*l.*; interest about 3*l.* 10*s.*: total, 18*l.* 10*s.* per share.

"ALTERNATIVE 2.—Or on the value of the property, as per contract, 160,000*l.*; our proportionate share of that, say of 9300*l.* shares, 17*l.* per share.

PLUS OUR EXPENSES.

"Any proposition that falls short of that in money must have four preliminary conditions.

"1. Payment instanter of the 2*l.* per share, and other advances, by way of loans.

"2. Payment of expenses in full, and immediate payment to one of our party (meaning Mr. Moore) of 250*l.*, to be accounted for.

"3. For travelling and other expenses in Spain 500*l.*, not to be accounted for (meaning by Mr. Moore).

"4. Claims of our *employés* in Spain and of R. Moore, to be recognised and satisfied.

"Any proposition, suggesting a postponement of our rights, or a continuance temporarily in any shape in the present company, must also contain conditions, re-establishing the legitimate authority in liquidation, the retirement of certain 'obnoxious individuals,' with a guarantee to insure our rights on the result of an award. On no possible contingency will the contracts be approved in their present form, nor the present administration tolerated.

"Consent for possession will not be given, nor one single advantage abandoned, nor proceedings in Spain relinquished, so long as the contracts retain the terms to which we have objected, and we are obliged to hold an interest in our shares."

The spirit of extortion manifested in these conditions, could only be exceeded by their unparalleled effrontery. By the first alternative the dissentients, assuming the number of their shares to be 800 (as Mr. Moore has frequently represented them to be), claimed, at the rate of 18*l.* 10*s.* per share, 14,800*l.*; and as this sum was to be "plus the expenses," these may be set down at least at 1200*l.* more, equal to 16,000*l.*, the payment of which would leave a balance of 4000*l.* out of the purchase money, and saddle the remaining shares, about 8800, with the company's liabilities to the amount of 18,000*l.*! Considering that the shares held by the dissentients, with the exception of those of one of the parties, who had fully paid all calls up to 15*l.*, were bought in the market at a heavy discount, the proposed bonus would be equal to nearly 50 to 60 per cent. upon the sums claimed. This enormous bonus, with an entire release from any future partnership liability, was to be awarded to these parties, who had not the slightest pretence to any undue advantage over the other shareholders, but whose efforts had been unceasingly directed to the ruin of the company.

The second alternative contemplated a fraudulent preference, nearly analogous to the first. The real object, however, of the author of this proposal is seen in the second and third of the "preliminary conditions," which stipulate for the payment of 250*l.* to "one of the party," meaning Mr. Robert Moore, to be accounted for; but to whom? and 500*l.* to the same individual—the latter sum not to be accounted for; or, in other words, to be given to him as a grateful offering by the shareholders for his generous efforts to make their stock worse than valueless! The absurdity of the remaining "conditions" is too transparent to require one word of comment. The trustees find it difficult adequately to express their disgust at a proposition so insulting to common sense. They have heard that two of the dissentients were not aware of its full extent, and indeed they could scarcely believe that persons holding any mercantile or social position could have had the hardihood to compromise themselves by such a proposition. It is unnecessary to add that it was indignantly rejected.

Even after the dissentients had been signally defeated in this country and in Spain, three of them—viz., Mr. James Scott, of Nicholas-lane, Mr. T. G. Lowder, of Harrington street, Hampstead-road, and their champion, Mr. Moore—endeavoured to coerce the trustees into a compromise with them.

The following are extracts from a letter from Mr. Moore to the ex-director, through whom the first negociation had been opened, and by whom it was, at the writer's request, communicated to the trustees:—

"Care of J. Scott, Esq., 5, Nicholas-lane, March, 5, 1851.

"DEAR SIR,—The labour, anxiety, and expenses of the last nine months, have given birth to what is ostensibly a "*ridiculus mus*;" but it is a mouse worth that which set the lion free. I have now the game in my own hands, if I be forced to continue my opposition, and that at a comparatively trifling expense. All I have to do is to publish my protests, and continue my proceedings, *poco à poco*, and let me ask you what will the Duke do? As to proceedings to recover damages for the consequence of our opposition, Mr. Amory, as a lawyer, cannot be serious in suggesting it. Such a threat might influence timid men ignorant of the law, but not my party. Still I require no more than justice—not what I call justice, but what any impartial man will say is fair as between man and man. Upon that principle, I wrote Mr. De Pinna, on the 23d of Oct. last, as my *ultimatum* in the arrangement then proposed; and by that principle (however, its application may be varied according to present circumstances) I am prepared to stand or fall. As to our seeking peculiar advantages, I am not bound to consider any complaint on that score. It may be that some of my supporters may, in 'a spirit of vengeance,' object to any compromise, short of the strict measure of restitution. But if any impartial man proposes terms, which are not accepted by all, I pledge myself to render a settlement with those who do accept them effectual; for I shall be no party to any merely vindictive proceedings. If this advance be not promptly met, I do not mean to be delayed; and if I draw the sword, you must not accuse me of the detriment which may ensue to the 'innocent' supporters of the directors' policy. I say this to protect myself in your opinion; and, lest any misapprehensions may arise as to my present disposition towards peace, next Monday may entail an additional serious expense on a settlement.

"Charles Cunninghame, Esq."

Any comment upon such a production would be superfluous. The braggart style and the assumptions of disinterested motives, are calculated only to excite ridicule towards their author; and, under this impression, the menace was despised.

The dissentients, it has been stated, were as vigorous and unscrupulous in their proceedings in Spain as they were in this country. They corrupted the fidelity of Mr. Lambley, the superintendent of the company; and he, in conjunction with Mr. Kelly, her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Gijon, and the corresponding commercial agent of Mr. James Scott, held a power of attorney from the dissentients, under which they defied your authority, and that of the trustees, and opposed Mr. Lillo taking possession under the contract of sale. The latter appealed to the Judge of the Tribunal of the First Instance in Pola de Lena to enforce his rights; and, after a protracted opposition, he succeeded in obtaining a judgment in his favour. The possession, however, which was decreed to Mr. Lillo, was only what is termed "symbolical"—the dissentients having the right of appeal to a higher tribunal at Oviedo, of which they at once availed themselves. The appeal was unsuccessful. Another attempt was made by them before the Capt.-Gen. of Valladolid to protect their rights as British subjects against the claims of Mr. Lillo; but here they were again defeated, with costs.

Not satisfied with these three decisions, and in the desperate hope of coercing you into the obnoxious "conditions" already mentioned, the dissentients appealed to the Royal Council of State; and the trustees have good reason to believe that every engine—'ecclesiastical' and otherwise—was put in motion to insure a favourable decree. That decree, however (which was pronounced on the 12th Feb. last), nullified, as you are already aware, the claims set up by the dissentients, recognised the validity of the Acts under which the company had been dissolved and was now liquidating, and thus removed any further obstacle to Mr. Lillo's being put in possession of the works.

Acting under instructions from the dissentients, Mr. Lambley, and his coadjutor, Mr. Kelly (whose official position was employed for the purpose), threw every impediment in the way of Mr. Lillo obtaining possession, disputed the powers of attorney which the trustees had given to their agent, Mr. Barry, received and applied to the objects of the opposition the moneys of the company, and prevented the realisation of the assets in Spain.

The delay in giving Mr. Lillo possession of the mines stipulated by the contract of sale, and the consequent suspension of the works, and of the necessary mining operations, exposed the company to a claim on his part, independently of the legal and other charges he had incurred in enforcing his rights. The amount of this claim became the subject of an anxious negociation in Paris, and resulted in a provisional arrangement between the trustees and Mr. Leon Lillo, which will be read to you and submitted for your approval. The trustees deem it right to state that they were prepared for a much larger pecuniary sacrifice in this respect than that which the dissentients have compelled you to make, and that for this favourable settlement you are indebted to the liberal and conciliatory spirit manifested by M. de Grimaldi (the representative of the new company), who has, throughout all the difficulties in which the company has been involved, preserved the character of an upright and able man of business. The confirmation of the agreement will be followed by the payment, at stipulated periods, of 11,000*l.*, the residue of the purchase money, which sum will, under your instructions, be applied to the discharge of the still outstanding liabilities. Of these, the most important are the London and County Bank, Sir Samuel Scott and Company, and the parties who made loans to the company, either solely upon its credit, or upon the consignments of iron in Spain.

The trustees had hoped that the realisation of the assets would have enabled them to have repaid the loan-call of 2*l.* per share, or, at least, a considerable part of it, which had been advanced by a large number of the shareholders. But they regret to state that, in consequence of the heavy expenses incurred in defending your rights against the dissentient shareholders, the damages paid to Mr. Lillo, the losses sustained on the Spanish consignments (arising from the proceedings of the dissentients), and of other unexpected claims, of which no previous estimate could be made, it has become wholly impossible to provide for any portion of this charge. Regarding the call in the light of a loan, the trustees recommend that the total amount of it, 10,280*l.*, be represented by 1028 of the shares in the new company, to be distributed amongst the parties in proportion to sums respectively paid by them.

For the reasons above stated, the assets are also inadequate to the entire repayment of the moneys advanced as loans, or on mortgages, by certain shareholders and other parties, at periods of serious pecuniary embarrassment. All these shareholders, with one exception, had previously paid the loan-call of 2*l.* per share. This class of creditors was clearly entitled to have been paid in cash; but since this cannot now be done consistently with the discharge of the debts for which the company is bound under the contract of sale, the trustees recommend that there be set aside for the partial liquidation of these claims, 450 of the shares in the new company, representing the sum of 4500*l.*, and to be taken at the par value of 10*l.* per share. The trustees are gratified to state that two of the largest creditors have already signified their acquiescence in this arrangement. If these recommendations meet with your approval, there will remain an estimated surplus of assets over the liabilities sufficient, in the opinion of the trustees, to meet every ascertained or contingent claim upon the company. Whatever residue may exist after the final liquidation will be divided, *pro rata*, amongst you, or appropriated in any other manner which you may direct.

By the contract of sale, two English shareholders are to be members of the administration of the new company about to be formed by Mr. Lillo and his friends, and in which your interest, as shown, by the agreement before referred to, will now be represented by 7825 10*l.* paid-up shares, and freed from any personal responsibility to their holders. You will now proceed to elect these directors, to whom it will be necessary for you to entrust the revision and approval of the statutes for the constitution and government of the new company.

The trustees lay on the table a statement of their accounts, commencing on the 5th day of July last, and ending on the 4th April inst., with all the vouchers. The debit side, it will be seen, embraces two payments of 6000*l.* and 2000*l.* by Mr. Lillo, in advance of the purchase money. The balance now in the hands of the Bank of England is 1101*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

It is for you to consider whether any or what steps should be taken against the dissentient shareholders, whose aggravated proceedings have entailed so serious a loss upon the company.

The trustees cannot conclude this report without congratulating you upon their having succeeded in defeating a widely-ramified combination against your property and rights, and assuring you that they have been unceasing in their efforts, during a period of eight months, for the accomplishment of this most important object.

A letter from the trustees to Mr. Leon Lillo was then read, in which a proposal was made that Mr. Lillo should retain 1000*l.* out of the 12,000*l.* to be paid to the new company, to be afterwards accounted for in its capital account; and that 175 out of the 8000 English shares should be appropriated to him, as a remuneration for the loss and damages sustained through the opposition of the dissentient shareholders. A translation of Mr. Lillo's answer was also read, in which the proposition was accepted, and requesting that at the meeting two gentlemen might be appointed to act for the English shareholders with three foreign directors, in framing the laws and constitution of the new company. The balance of 11,000*l.* to be paid by two instalments, in June and September next, of 4000*l.* and 7000*l.* respectively.

The CHAIRMAN then stated, that since the last meeting they had had innumerable difficulties to contend with, not only in the Court of Chancery here, but in the courts of Spain, where it was well known a case might be kept open by appeals from court to court, for an interminable period. They were greatly indebted to Mr. Barry, who was then in the room, and who had acted as their agent, for the sagacity and ability he had displayed, and he must say more efficient and well-timed perseverance he had never witnessed. By his exertions, the mist in which the proceedings were enveloped was swept away, the ground was cleared, and a royal order obtained confirmatory of the resolutions here. The original agreement with Mr. Lillo was to deliver up the mines on payment of 6000*l.* down, and two promissory notes of 7000*l.* each; they had, however, obtained a further advance of 2000*l.*, which reduced the claim to 11,000*l.* With respect to Mr. Lillo's claim for damages, his first demand, if acceded to, would have swallowed up the entire balance. Mr. Wilkinson went over to Paris, and after four days unwearied exertions succeeded in getting the parties concerned to settle the claim on the terms stated in the letter of the trustees above noticed. The chairman concluded by strongly recommending the confirmation of the agreement, and eulogising the zeal and ability displayed by Mr. Wilkinson in making so favourable an arrangement.

In answer to a question by Mr. Whishaw, Mr. WILKINSON stated that after the liquidation of all the Spanish claims there would remain in hand a sum of 2358*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*: there were a few contingent claims here, but which were trifling, and even these were not considered tenable.

In answer to a question from a proprietor, Mr. GILLAN stated that no calls would be made upon the 10*l.* shares in the new company; and that the holders of them would not incur any personal responsibility whatever. He had every reason to believe that the new company would be brought out in the London and Paris markets under the most favourable auspices; and that the stock would soon exceed its par value.

Mr. WHISHAW, after eulogising the proceedings and great exertions of the trustees, and concurring in the general tenor of the report, was sorry to differ in one point—that of the re-payment of the loan of 2*l.* per share; it was a *bonâ fide* claim, and should have been paid in full, and not settled by the appropriation of shares. He for one had no desire to have any further connection with mining companies.—The CHAIRMAN entirely acquiesced in all Mr. Whishaw said, but the loss they had sustained from the opposition, and the amount being 10,280*l.*, totally prevented the loan being paid off in the way himself and his co-trustees could have wished; and Mr. WILKINSON stated, that not only had the opposition cost them 5000*l.* in money, but the time they had lost had greatly reduced their resources. Had they been able to deliver the mines in May last, he was satisfied from the documents laid before him in Paris, and at which he was perfectly amazed, they would before this have received a dividend.—The report was then unanimously adopted, and other resolutions passed, for which see our advertising columns, Messrs. Wilkinson and Cunninghame being appointed the directors to represent the London shareholders.—A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting, which had throughout been most unanimous, separated.

From the explanation of the chairman, we find that of the 8000 shares of 18*l.* each appropriated to English shareholders, 175 paid up are set apart for Mr. Lillo in liquidation of damages; 1028 to pay off the loan of 2*l.* per share, amounting to 10,280*l.*; and 450 to liquidate 4500*l.* advances on mortgage of the proceeds of the mine, leaving for appropriation 6347 shares, equal to about 50 per cent. paid up on the 15*l.* paid on the shares in the old company.

Accounts from Swan River to the 8th Feb. speak favourably of the mineral investigations which had recently taken place. The latest published reports were of a most encouraging character.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 60 fm. level is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, and contains more spar than for some time past, which we think is favourable. The lode in the 80 fm. level east is 4 ft. wide, 1 ft. of the north part is nearly solid copper ore, and the other principally mundic, mixed with copper, worth 20*l.* per fm. The rise over this level is communicated to No. 1 winze, and the men are put to prove the lode west of the rise: here the lode is very fair, and the ore part from 1 to 2 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. We hope to resume sinking of No. 2 winze under the 70, east of engine-shaft, this week. The lode in the 70 east is from 10 to 12 ft. wide, and 5 ft. of the south part is worth from 50*l.* to 60*l.* for copper ore per fm. Wyld's shaft is sunk to the 70; and here we have commenced to drive west against the 70 fm. level east. We hope these two levels will be communicated this month. The lode in this shaft has a very promising appearance, and from the west end of shaft, 3 ft. east, there is on the south part a branch of copper ore, from 10 in. to 1 ft. wide, of very good quality. Our tribute setting, on Saturday, was to 26 men, at the average tribute of 1*s.* 11*d.* in 1*l.*

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 115, east of engine-shaft, is without alteration; in the same level, west of Andrew's winze, no lode taken down; in the east end the lode will yield 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 103 east is 4 feet wide, and worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in the 90 east is 2 feet wide, and is producing saving work. We are sinking by the side of the lode in the winze in the 80. We continue to drive north in the 47. The pitches generally are looking very well.

BORINGDON PARK.—The end is in about 58 fms. from Hitchins's shaft and we are driving on the south part of the lode, which is composed of spar, flookan, and lead—all the best of the work is taken from the bottom of the level. I intend driving a few fathoms farther east, and then cross-cut the lode. I have set Murchison's engine-shaft to sink by nine men, about 60 fms. farther east then Hitchins's shaft, which will intersect the lode about 30 fms. deep—it is now down about 5 fms. From the appearance of our present end, and the strata of ground we are going through in the shaft, I have not the least doubt of its making a lasting and profitable concern. I hope to have the shaft communicated with the adit in about a month, which, when done, will enable us to take away the lead left standing in our backs, and likewise try the north and south branch gone across the level. The leat for the dressing purposes is completed, and the men are busily engaged making the floors.

BRYNTAIL.—The lode in the 15 fm. level continues to yield about 3 tons per fm.; at 15 fms. west of the end a stope has been set in the back, worth 35*l.* per fm. The other operations at the mine are reported as progressing very favourably.

BUTTERDON.—The sumpmen have completed the plat, and are now employed sinking the shaft, and cutting ground for bearers and cistern. The south end men are cross-cutting west towards the branch which was discovered in cutting the plat, and are expecting to cut it every day. The lode in the north end is split at present.

CARADON VALE.—Saturday being our general setting for this month, the tutwork was let as follows:—The 32 fm. level, to drive north, to six sumpmen, as per bargain, to cut the lode, price 2*l.* 15*s.* per fm., the previous letting 4*l.* 4*s.* per fm.—this end is driven from shaft 5 fms. 1 ft.: south ditto, in the 32, let to six men, 4 fms., at 3*l.* 5*s.* per fm., former letting 4*l.* per fm.—the ground in both of these ends is congenial for copper. I expect to see the lode in the south within the next fortnight. I have reason to believe, if we drive on the lodes in this level, east and west, to intersect the cross-course, that we shall find them to be very productive in copper ore, there being two cross-courses at no great distance from each other near the shaft, the one east and another west, consequently we cannot expect to find the ground between these two cross-courses much other than it is in the shallow levels, in a confused state. I find it a great deal better in the 32 than it is in the 14; this is also easily accounted for, the cross-courses diverging from each other as they go down. The men have cut the main part of the lode in the 14 fm. level north, which is large and compact, but poor; however, it is cheering to see it so well settled: the chances are 10 to 1 for copper. I stated to you in my last about driving on the lode intersected south in the 32 fm. level, and I still urge the necessity of exploring the lodes more fully than merely cutting through them; consequently I hope to receive your sanction to drive the lead course. This lode is opened on for about 20 fms. on the back; it looks very promising, producing lead and copper. Judging from what we have seen in the upper part of the sett, we may expect a good lead mine to the south, spots of lead having been frequently seen in the shaft, and a small branch of lead met with in the adit level.

CARTHEW CONSOLS.—The sumpmen will, I anticipate, be in a position to commence sinking the engine-shaft towards the 95 fm. level about the middle of the coming week, having nearly completed the preparatory work. The men sinking the middle shaft are getting on very well. The lode in the north end, in the 85 fm. level, is large, and producing good work. The ground about is very favourable. In the north end, in the 75 fm level, the lode appears to be hove a little west, probably not more than a few feet, and on Monday we shall put the men to drive in this direction on the cross-course which hove it; the lode in the south end, in the 75 fm. level, has shown very well since last report up to yesterday (April 11), when we reached a point where it was intersected by a small flookany branch, which has somewhat disordered it for the present. In the south end, in the 65 fm. level, we have a large and well-looking lode, and are daily expecting to cut into a rich bunch of ore. In the winze being sunk in the bottom of the 75 fm. level north, which is now down from 2 to 3 fms., we have a very good lode for lead and copper. In stoping north and south of the 65 fm. level south we are raising very good work, and the lode shows very well throughout the stopes. In the tribute department I find no particular change. The pitches generally are looking well.

CRAIG-Y-MWYN.—The winze in No. 3 level has now been sunk 8 fms. on the vein, the ore ground about 12 in. wide, with leaders 4 to 6 in. wide, solid. As fast as the ground can be laid open it will be set on pitches, one of which has been now set for 10 tons, to raise and wash, at 70*s.* per ton. In the south branch of No. 4 the ground is getting harder, showing ore, giving indication to near approach to the bearing rock—the rails on this level are laid to the forebreast; on the north branch of the same level the rails are laid to within 40 fms. of the breast. The cross-cut driving north to cut the north and parallel veins is driven 4 fms., showing ore in the forebreast. Preparations are making for the water-wheel, and the roads to the mine have been improved. The wheel is now being laid down on the mine.

CWM ERFIN.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 30 fathom level, has a small branch of ore in it, producing 5 cwts. per fm. The 30 east is improved, and now yields 10 cwts. per fm. The stopes over the 20 and 30 fm. levels are yielding from 12 to 15 cwts. per fm. The produce for the two months ending the 19th inst. will be about 30 tons.

DAREN.—We first commenced our operations in this mine by stoping down some ore ground in the back of level Canal or middle adit, and cut down some tons of good ore at a small profit on its cost of working; we are now beating some of this ground away, and which is yielding from 10 to 15 cwts. per fm. The water in the last working of this mine was drained by an adit level from the western side of the hill. We found that level Coed, below level Canal, had been extended a considerable distance towards the principal workings; we, therefore, thought it would be a judicious step to drive this end to the old workings; we, therefore, commenced this, and completed it about three months since; we now have an adit 17 fms. deeper than the adit level of the previous company, and the benefit of this will be plain to all connected with mining. It is our intention to clear back this adit to the end of the workings, and we have every reason to believe that there are some thousands of pounds worth of ore to come away over this at a good profit, as soon as this is completed. The deepest part of the mine is down 30 fms. only under our now adit level; and it is intended to erect a 15-inch high-pressure steam-engine, in order to drain this, and for the purpose of winding the ore to the adit; it will then be trammed through the adit, and sent by teams to the crushing-mill. The last company, from the old engine-shaft (according to the account of Mr. Lewis Morris, made 100 years ago) had driven on a lode to the south of the principal lode, and this can be seen at a glance on the surface, as the principal lode is evidently to the north. At the time Mr. Lewis Morris's statement was made, he says 80 tons per month were then being raised from these bottoms alone, an exceedingly large quantity, when we consider that every pound of it had to be drawn by men a depth of 120 yards, and then bruised down with hammers of about 4 or 5 lbs. weight. In opening our level Coed, or adit level, for laying down a good railroad, we found a portion of the lode standing by the side of the level to the south sufficiently rich to give a profit on being broken; and we stoped down many tons of lead and copper from it. A railroad has now been laid down from the mouth of the old workings, a distance of 200 fathoms, and the level cut open for this distance at a cost of about 10*s.* per fm. Seeing that we had ore at no great distance from the mouth of level Coed, and having great advantages for commencing a deeper adit, we came to the conclusion that we had better carry on this work at once: we accordingly started it, and drove a cross-cut about 10 fms. where we intersected the lode, leaving a back of 10 fms. from level Coed to the new adit, called Francis adit. Where we intersected the lode it contained spots of copper, but we had not driven more than about 5 fms. before we cut a good lode, both for copper and lead: we have extended this adit westward for 25 fms. long, and the lode in the present end is quite as good as any part seen—on an average it is worth 20*l.* per fathom. There is also a deeper adit level, called Oliver's adit, now driven to within about 10 fms. of the course of ore seen above, and the lode at present is of the most promising character, being composed of copper, gossan, greens, &c.; this adit leaves a back of 13 fms. to Francis adit. Our surface operations have been the making of a road from level Coed and Francis adit to the crushing-mill; the erection of a powerful wheel, and 30-inch crushing-mill, with everything complete; laying out our dressing flooring, slime dressing apparatus, &c. From this you will see that everything that has hitherto been done has been more for the purpose of laying open the mine, in order to admit of its being worked in a substantial manner, than for making returns and profits. We have, however, from the ground laid open as above stated, sold since November last 300*l.* worth of lead and 120*l.* worth of copper, and have now at Swansea 22 tons of copper ore, which we expect to realise 8*l.* per ton, or 176*l.*, and 10 tons of lead ore ready at Aberystwyth and on the mine, which we expect 15*l.* per ton for, or 150*l.*—making a total quantity of lead and copper clear to April 9th about 750*l.* worth. In addition to this, there is now broken and not cleaned at the mine about 200*l.* worth of copper and lead, making the amount of ore broken and sold about 1000*l.* worth. Our monthly raising we now intend to increase to about 200*l.* per month; this will pay the cost of the mine, the expenditure for the engine, &c., and leave a profit: it is but right to state, however, that were it intended to press the mine, for the purpose of immediate profit, double this quantity could be returned. This is not, however, the object exclusively aimed at, but rather to bring a great and valuable mine, that had been abandoned and left to fall into disorder and confusion, into system and repair, and to manage the concern as to establish a permanent and profitable property. We are now laying open ground that is leaving good reserves, and should the mine continue as at present we have every reason to believe there can be little doubt of its becoming as valuable a property as any in Cardiganshire.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—There is but little alteration in this mine since my last report. The 60 and west will now produce from 2½ to 3 tons per fathom of good copper ore, and the other ends and shafts are as last reported. The engine and pitwork are in good order, and I shall be soon ready to commence sinking the engine-shaft.

DYFNGWM.—We have made no further trial in the 42 fathom level since I last advised you: the men have been keeping the water with barrels, and until we get the pumps fixed there will be no probability of taking the lode down. In the winze sinking below the 32 fm. level the lode is large, producing some good lead, but there is a great quantity of blende on the north part of it. Stope No. 4, in the bottom of the 22 fm. level, west of shaft, is the same as last reported on—lode large, and orey throughout. The stope in the back of the 32 fm. level, west of whim-shaft, is still producing good ores—about 1 ton per fm. The 22 fm. level, west of sink steel ore, is without material alteration—lode large, and spotted with lead ore. At the Castle I have nothing worthy of notice; the lode is hard, wet, and poor, but we shall have a change soon. We shall, by getting further into the lode, be able to drain it. Our progress in driving is slow. We have completed the crushing mill, with the exception of laying down the floors. On Saturday I intend to let the washing at per ton.

EAST BORINGDON PARK.—I have set Haine's shaft to sink by nine men, about 50 fms. east of the boundary of Boringdon Park Mine sett, which will intersect the lode about 30 fms. deep; it is now down about 3 fms. About 43 fms. east of the shaft I have had a trial pit opened on the back of the lode, where it is from 3 to 4 feet wide, and carries as splendid a gossan as can be seen anywhere in Devon or Cornwall. We shall continue sinking with all possible force, and I think it likely we shall be able to sink 20 fms., if not more, without the use of an engine.

EAST DAREN.—The surface works for draining the mine and crushing and dressing the ore are proceeding vigorously. The mine, meanwhile, remains under water, except Taylor's shaft, in which there is a small branch, 2 in. wide, of pretty good ore, and looking very promising.

EAST RUSSELL.—We have set our engine to work again; all is firm and good. I am of opinion that we shall get down the next 5 fms. with more speed, as the water has abated considerably. Hitchins's engine-shaft is now 10 fms. 1 ft. below adit; the lode is looking more favourable if possible; the gossan in the north-east corner of the shaft is redder, and of a more solid nature.

EAST SHARP TOR.—The sinking of Hitchins's shaft progresses very satisfactorily; the ground is without any alteration since last reported.

EAST TAMAR.—In the 70 fm. level, north of Furzehill shaft, the lode in the end is 3½ ft. wide, easier for driving, and now worth 8 cwts. of ore per fathom, with every prospect of becoming more productive as we extend the level. Harris's winze sinking from the 60, about 3 fms. before this end, is down 7 fms. on a good lode all the way, and now worth 10 cwts. of ore per fathom; in the 60 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 9 cwts. of ore per fm.; the present end is 28 fms. before the 70, and all driven on the course of a good productive and profitable lode; in the 60 south the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a branch of lead, worth from 5 to 6 cwts. per fm., and leaving ground that will set at a moderate tribute. In the 26, north of Church-lane shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 7 cwts. of ore per fathom; it is easy for driving and in good ground, so that we expect it will improve. Gullett's engine-shaft is forked to the 66 fm. level under the adit. The men are now clearing north, and are in about 9 ft. from the shaft. The pitches generally are yielding more ore than for some time past; and there is every probability that our next sampling will considerably exceed the last. Annexed is a statement of the quantity of ore ground now standing in the different levels, the ore it is calculated it will yield, and its value in money:—The ground now standing and immediately available, and profitably worked, is 1833 fms., estimated to produce 504 tons of lead, worth at present price, 14*l.* per ton, or 7056*l.* I estimate, approximatively, the value of the machinery and materials at East Tamar Mines, on the 10th April, at 6110*l.*

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The branch in the 23, east of shaft, forms the north part of the lode; it is 1 ft. wide, yielding 4*l.* value in ore; west, it is 18 in. wide, not rich, but good stones of ore running parallel with the lode, but will, I judge, form a junction within 15 fms. further driving, at which point, in the bottom of the 12, there is a good bunch of ore gone down. The lode in the winze under the 12, east of shaft, is of a very promising character, producing some saving work; I expect a greater improvement in depth. The winze is 2 fms. below the level, ground favourable. The lode in the 12, east of shaft, is still very large; we are only carrying the north wall; it produces good stones of ore throughout. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 12 west is producing 7*l.* worth of ore per fm. In the dressing department we are getting on with another parcel, which I hope will be ready to sample at the usual time. The last 24 tons 12 cwts. 1 qr. produced, by assay received from Swansea, 15 per cent.

EAST WHEAL LEISURE.—The mine is still looking well: the lode in the 27 fm. level, west of Jewell's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. The west is improved, and produces good stones of ore. The 10 fm. level west is in a good lode, yielding 1 ton per fm.; the 10 west, on Taylor's lode, is still in elvan—lode 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore, and very promising. The tributers are doing well. There is a good lode in the back of the 10 fm. level, both on the north and middle lodes; also in the stopes in the back of the adit, and the agent expects that 35 or 40 tons or ore will be broken this month. The dressing is proceeding very well.

ESGAIR LLEE.—The caunter lode in the deep adit, east of Morgan's winze, is 4 ft. wide, and has a promising appearance, yielding about ½ ton of ore per fm. The caunter lode in the 12 fm. level, east of Morgan's winze, is improved since my last, being 3 ft. wide, composed principally of first quality gossan, and from the bottom of the level, 2 ft. above, is equal to 4 or 5 cwts. of ore per fm During the past week the stopes, on an average, are improved—in fact, the lode in the stope in the back of the deep adit, east of Owen's winze, is good work for 6 ft. wide, and at present is fully equal to 3 tons of ore per fm.; the stope in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, 15 fms. east of the above, is also improved during the past week, and should they continue as at present, I think we shall raise more ore from them than we have previously from the whole concern.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—The sumpmen in Taylor's shaft are still employed in cutting the shaft plat in the 110 fm. level. The lode in the 96 fm. level east still continues to improve. The 84 fm. level, on the north lode, east of Clark's, is 2 feet wide, rich for tin—improved since last report; the lode in the 84 fm. level, on the south lode, not taken down since last report. The lode in the 40 fm. level, east of Boskilling, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and mundic, with a promising appearance for tin. The lode in the 45 fm. level, east of new Glands, is small, but rich for tin; this lode being in whole ground, may prove of great benefit to the mine. There is a good branch of tin in the back of the adit level, east of Poldice. The pitches continue to yield the same quantity of tin. The mine in general has improved since last report.

HEIGNSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—No lode taken down in the 45 fathom level, east of Doidge's winze, since last report. The lode in the 35 east is much as before. The lode in Hitchins's shaft is 4 feet wide, interspersed with copper ore. The lode in the 35 west is 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of ore.

HERODSFOOT.—The shaftmen are driving the bottom or 137 fm. level, and next month will resume sinking the shaft; in the south end, in the 137, the lode is rather hard and tight, producing 12 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the north end it is easy for driving, and worth 3 cwts. of ore per fathom. In the 127 the lode in the north end is moderately easy for driving, and worth 3 cwts. of lead per fm.; the stope in the back of the level is producing 10 cwts. per fathom; the south end is driving by the side of the lode—the ground being very favourable. No. 1 stope, in the back, is yielding 7 cwts.; No. 2, 8 cwts.; No. 3, 5 cwts.; and No. 4, 4 cwts. of ore per fm. The average price for stoping is 2*l.* 2*s.* per fm. In the 117 south the lode in the end is worth 4 cwts. of ore per fm.; the stope in the back is producing 7 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 106 the lode in the stopes is worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 94, No. 1 stope is worth 8 cwts., and No. 2, 20 cwts. of ore per fm. The ends in both these last-named levels are suspended; but will be resumed in the course of the following week. In the 82 the lode in the south end is moderately easy for driving, and worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. We have four stopes working in the back, No. 1 yielding 10 cwts.; No. 2, 12 cwts.; No. 3, 20 cwts.; No. 4, 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 72 we are driving by the side of the lode; in the first stope the lode is worth 10 cwts., and in the second 14 cwts. per fathom. Boase's shaft is now sunk 37 fms. from the surface. We purpose sinking 3 fms. more, and then to cut the lode. The ground is very favourable for sinking and congenial for lead, being a good clean blue killas; and we have every reason to expect that the lode will prove to be productive at this depth.

HOLMBUSH.—The trip plat is completed in the 132 fathom level, and the shaftmen are pushing on their contract as fast as possible. We have intersected the lead lode in the 132 west, and find it to be 2 ft. wide, composed of beautiful spar, prian, and fine stones of lead, altogether a very kindly lode, where it is cut through 6 or 7 fms. further north than where the 120 intersected it, and I have no doubt it will greatly improve as we proceed southward, as was the case in the level above. We shall also put a rise up above the level, to hole to the 120, and afterwards stope the back of the level after the ends. The stopes in the back of the 132 will produce 4 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the western end, north of diagonal shaft, will produce 1 ton of ore per fm.; the men there employed in cutting plat will now begin to sink a winze behind the end last mentioned, to expedite the holing in the 147 fm. level. The flap-jack lode in the 120, east of the cross-course, is 3½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 110 east will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 east is 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. The men are earning fair wages in the stopes in the bottom of the level in their tribute. The lode in the 100, west of Wall's engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, blende, and spots of copper ore. We are proceeding with the sinking of Wall's shaft in a very satisfactory manner, and much faster than we were led to suppose we could previous to commencing operations.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 62, west of Gilpin's, is 3 feet wide, with a good branch of ore coming in on the north side, yielding 7 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 50 west is 3 ft. wide, and very kindly. The lode in the 40 west is 3 ft. wide, with fine stones of ore. The men have holed the 30 end to a rise this week. The water is in at the 74, west of Stewart's, owing to the men refixing a plunger-lift, but it will be out again by Monday next.

MERLLYN.—A further improvement has taken place in the whim-shaft; the lead course I now estimate to be worth 35*l.* per fm., the lode much increased in size, and the ground much more favourable for sinking. The winze east of the shaft has been cleared out to the water level of the adjoining mine, and some good lead has been broken from some branches, but the main vein, on which were the deepest workings, has not been yet reached, from the troublesome state of the water, but I hope a few days will overcome this difficulty. I think, from the nature of the ground, the main branch in the winze will be found to be very valuable. The western end has also improved, there being now in the bottom a good branch of lead. We shall not intersect the lode from the engine-shaft as soon as I anticipated; it appears the lode has been intersected by a cross-course, and hove from the shaft, and the distance now to be driven cannot be ascertained until somewhat further driving on its course. The men sinking the surface shaft are going on well, and I hope will be down to the ore ground by the end of the week, when I expect they will have good lead; they are very sanguine, and expect to do well with their contract.

NAP DOWN.—The water is in fork to the 20 fathom level, at which we are now fixing an 8-in. plunger lift, which we shall put to work immediately, when we shall commence forking under the 20 fm. level; we find the lode in the above level going west to be 18 in. wide, producing good stones of lead ore; the lode east, in the same level, is 20 in. wide, producing little ore, apparently disturbed. The lode in the 10 fm. level east is 20 in. wide, producing good stones of lead ore, favourable for exploring; in the same level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, and soft killas, with some good stones of lead. We hope to be in fork to bottom of the shaft in about a week from this time, after which we shall cross-cut to the north lode in the 40 fm. level, which has been seen below the adit, where it shows itself to be 3 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, flookan, and white iron, with spots of lead ore. The distance which we shall have to drive to intersect this lode is about 20 fms. I also recommend a level to be opened on the course of the great north lode without delay; this lode is further north than the one above alluded to, and is upwards of 3 feet. wide, composed principally of flookan, soft sugary spar, mundic, and blende, and is impregnated with spots of lead ore; it has never been opened by any company, and it is my opinion that it is one of the most promising and kindly lodes in this neighbourhood; it is situated in a beautiful clear blue killas, and could be explored for 15*s.* 6*d.* per fm. As soon as the water is in fork to bottom, I shall drive the several levels west on course of the main lode, as I cannot learn that any level in the mine has been driven 10 fms. in this direction.

NEW COPPER BOTTOM CONSOLS.—I am just from the mine, which is looking very promising. The ore part of the lode appears to be more settled, with rich stones of grey, black, and yellow ore in it. I believe I said in my last report that the caunter lode was 8 ft. wide, but now it is much larger. I am looking forward to a deeper level in this mine, where I believe we shall have quantities of ore.

OKEL TOR.—Having been unexpectedly called in to inspect this mine, I beg to report as follows:—The first thing that attracted my attention was a large kindly lode, from 5 to 6 feet wide, in the adit, composed of flookan, decomposed spar, gossan, prian, and very rich spots of silver-lead ore, underlaying east about 9 inches in a fathom. They have risen in the back on this lode some feet, and broken about ½ ton of lead ore, which is dressed, and of good quality. I then saw three east and west lodes, which were intersected in this level, of a very promising appearance. The south one is 6 ft. wide, underlaying south 3 ft. in a fm., composed of gossan, spar, peach, and some good spots of yellow copper ore. The other two lodes are about 8 fms. apart, further north, composed of spar, peach, gossan and mundic. There has been a level driven 3 fms. west, near the engine-shaft, where they have intersected another north and south lode, from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and of a promising character. And, on consideration of the number of lodes contained in this sett, with the beautiful stratum of killas, quite congenial for mineral, if the shaft, which is already sunk 3 fms. below the adit, be sunk to the 20 or 30 fm. level, and the lodes intersected at this depth, you have every reason, as far as appearances can promise, to expect a good mine. While I was at the mine the weather was severe, and as the agent was with Capt. Seccombe I could not ascertain the limits of your sett; but Capt. Seccombe, no doubt, will give you all particulars in his report. My advice to you is to prosecute the workings with all possible speed.

PENTIRE GLAZE AND PENTIRE UNITED.—The cross-cut in the 22, driving towards the intermediate lode, is in about 4 fms. west of lode, in the flat in the bottom of boundary shaft; we expect to cut this lode, should the ground be favourable, in less than a fortnight from this time. The lode in the 10 fm. level driving south on the intermediate lode continues to improve—it is now yielding about 4 tons of lead ore per fathom. In the winze in the north stopes sinking under this level we have a large gossan lode, at present poor, but there is a part of the lode standing to the west which we shall cross-cut to prove its value, after sinking a fathom or two more. The lode in the 23 fm. level above adit is much improved, being 2½ ft. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. There is no alteration at South Hill since last report.

PRAED CONSOLS.—We are getting on exceedingly well in the north adit; we have cleared in about 50 fathoms of the old adit, and have now let it to drive in new ground, for the purpose of intersecting the lodes sooner. We have to drive about 26 fms., at 25*s.* per fm., in the hope to get in where the tin goes down, as very high expectations are formed of this place. I hope in a little time to realise these expectations, and that we shall have a rich and productive mine.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND MINES.—The water is down more than 8 fms., and in the course of two or three days will all be out, when we shall be able to see which is the best way to proceed. The east shaft is sunk a short depth below the drift, but this is supposed to be filled with stones and rubbish fallen in from the shaft top; we shall clear this out to the bottom, where it is said that a course of ore is standing 8 in. wide—at any rate, we see it standing at each end of the shaft about that thickness, mixed with a portion of black-jack. Capt. Davies has put three shots into it, and obtained four or five barrows of fine ore. On reaching the bottom of the east shaft we shall commence driving upon the ore east and west, as there will be what will pay well. There is a large lode coming in from the south side near the east shaft, and by driving on the principal lode to the east there is every reason to believe that it will be still more productive, as the two lodes appear to form into one, and to continue so in that direction. We also purpose sinking the western shaft below the drift—say, 5 fms., and then drive out west a short distance, where two lodes are intersecting the principal lode, out of both of which ore has been obtained close to the surface. There is ore standing in each end of the west shaft, but not so much as in the east one. We can easily sink the depth referred to without any machinery, and there can be no doubt that in a short time, and at a comparatively small cost, we shall get the mine into a paying condition. In a little time I think it would be desirable to make a trial of the Silver Riggs lodes, as the appearances are very favourable for also getting a good mine there.

SOUTH TAMAR.—The 124 fm. level is extended 5 fms. south, and 4 fms. north of the engine-shaft. In the south end the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 10 cwts. of lead per fm.; ground favourable and easy for driving. In the north end the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm.; ground not so tight as on survey-day, and lode improving for lead. In the 112 fm. level the lode in the south end is 4½ ft. wide, worth 12 cwts. of ore per fm. It is very easy for driving, and we are laying open a good extent of very profitable ground in this level. In the north end the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm., and much easier for driving than when last reported on. In the 100 fm. level the lode is 18 in. wide, being tight and poor. In the north end the lode is in a disordered state, but produces some saving work. In the 90 fathom level south the lode is now 6 ft. wide, composed of a very kindly can, and leady throughout; this end has been improving for some time past, and its present appearance is highly encouraging. North in this level we are driving by the side of the lode. In the south end of the 80 fm. level the lode continues to improve; it is 3 ft. wide, worth 9 cwts. of ore per fm., and is daily getting larger and more productive. All operations in the 30 fathom level are suspended until the stamps engine goes to work, which I hope will be on or before next settling-day. We shall sample on Thursday next (April 17) 90 tons of ore of very good quality.

SOUTH TRELAWNY.—The 60 fm. level south, driving by six men, ground a little more favourable, and lode improved in character; some branches falling in from the east, and forming a junction with the lode, which is 2 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, killas, flookan, and a great deal of strong mundic; more water issuing from the extreme end. We have driven since survey day 4 fms., and set to-day 4 fms. stent, at 50*s.* per fm.; the level is now extended 28 fms. south of the shaft.

STRAY PARK.—Wheal Francis: The 56 end is driving east, on the south btanch, by two men, at 5*l.*, worth 7*l.* per fm. The 80 west, on the south lode, by four men, at 9*l.*, is worth 6*l.* per fm. The 90 west, on south lode, by four men, at 10*l.* 10*s.*, is yielding stones of ore, with a promising appearance. The winze below the 90, by six men, at 10*l.* 10*s.*, is worth 38*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 90, east of Williams's winze, by four men, at 6*l.* 10*s.*, are worth 12*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 90, west of Williams's winze, by four men, at 6*l.* 10*s.*, are worth 12*l.* per fm. The 100 end driving west, by six men, at 10*l.* 10*s.*, is worth 9*l.* per fm. The eastern stopes in the back of the 100, by four men, at 6*l.*, are worth 12*l.* per fm. The stopes east of Glasson's rise, in the back of the 100, by four men, at 5*l.* 10*s.*, are worth 14*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 100, west of Glasson's rise, by six men, at 5*l.* 10*s.*, are worth 18*l.* per fm. The 110 end driving west, by six men, at 11*l.* per fm., is worth 11*l.* per fm. In the 120 end driving west, by four men, at 11*l.* per fm., the lode is small and unproductive. The 130 end driving west, by four men, at 10*l.* per fm., is yielding stones of ore.—Camborne Vean: The 70 west, on the south lode, by four men, at 5*l.* 15*s.*, is worth 5*l.* per fm. The 150 end driving west, on old south lode, by two men, at 7*l.* 10*s.*, is yielding stones of ore. The 180 end driving east, by four men, at 12*l.*, is yielding stones of ore. The stopes in the bottom of the 180, by eight men, at 6*l.*, are worth 15*l.* per fm. The cross-cut in the 180, driving north of engine-shaft, by four men, at 10*l.* 10*s.*, is in from shaft 24 fms. The level is south-east of engine-shaft, in the 200 fm. level, by eight men, at 12*l.*, is in from shaft 32 fathoms.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—We are not driving on the branch which was in the end when you were down; this branch, no doubt, came from the lode; it is about 6 in. wide, producing tin. I dialled the end on Friday last. We have about 5 fms. to reach the lode as at surface; and, if it underlays north, as may be fairly anticipated, from what can be seen above, 3 ft. in a fathom, as I before calculated, we may expect it about the end of this month; at all events, we shall be near it. The north wall in the gossan looks beautiful, and very congenial for tin. The company should now have men clearing up in the end of the gossan, as it would facilitate the operations. A few extra men, with a waggon-load of timber, would enable us to open the ground, and see to the depth of the former workings. This is most desirable, as the weather is favourable for working.

TREGORDEN.—The engine-shaft is down 8 fms. 3 ft. under the 30 fathom level, where we have a considerable improvement in the lode; the lode is 2½ ft. wide producing a greater quantity of silver-lead ore than we have before seen in the mine. We took down about 3 ft. of the lode on Thursday last, which turned out 28 kibbles of good work, and I consider the lode in the shaft at the present time to be worth 20*l.* per fathom. Having favourable ground by the side of the lode, we shall soon reach the 40 fm. level, and should it continue as it is at this time the adventurers will soon be remunerated for their outlay, and have a valuable mine.

TRELAWNY.—Trelawny shaft is sunk 9 fms. below the 92 fm. level, and the ground is still favourable. In the 92 end north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fathom; in the south end, in this level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 82 end north the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 16*l.* per fathom. At the north mine, Smith's shaft is sunk 9 fms. 4 ft. below the 55 fm. level, and the ground is favourable. In the 55 end, north of ditto, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 5*l.* per fathom. In the 68 end, north of Trehane, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fathom. In the 78 end, north of ditto, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fathom. In the winze in the bottom of the 68 fm. level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fathom. Our stopes are usually productive. We sampled on Saturday last, computed, 100 tons, crop ores, of the usual quality.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe Lode: In the 100 fathom level, west of Garden's, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 2*l.* per fm. In the 90 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 34*l.* per fm. In the winze below the 80 the lode is 18 in. wide, with stones of ore.—Parent Lode: At the engine-shaft, below the 52, we are sinking in the country. In the 30 east we are driving to cut the lode.—Middle Lode: At Burgess' shaft, below the adit, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore.

TRELOWETH.—In opening upon the branches cut in the 32 cross-cut, south of the engine-shaft, we find what we consider to be Penpon's lode in many branches, apparently disordered by a capel underlying in the opposite direction of the lode. There are good stones of yellow copper ore in the lode; and I have every reason to think, by driving a few fathoms, it will be found more productive; the ground is easy; it is driving by four men at 2*l.* per fathom; the 32 cross-cut is driven south of the engine-shaft 16 fms. towards the main lode; the end is driving by six men, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. We calculate we have 8 fms. further to cut the lode, which I expect will be accomplished in six weeks from this date. The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 4 ft. below the 32, and we have an elvan in the shaft, which makes it rather difficult to sink; but I like the appearance of it. Mines in this locality make rich deposits of copper ore, where the elvan intersects the lodes.

TRESAVEAN.—The lode in the old east shaft, sinking below the 300 fm. level, is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 248, west of the old sump, is unproductive. We have about 20 fathoms further to drive the 166 cross-cut north of Harvey's, to intersect the north lode. The 75 fm. level, driving west on the north lode, is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the lode in the winze sinking below this level is 5 feet wide, yielding 6 tons of ore per fm. The lode in Devonshire's shaft, sinking below the 40 fm. level, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 5 tons of ore per fm.; the 40, east of Devonshire's, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The 40, driving west, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the deep adit, east of Devonshire's, is unproductive. The 40 west, and Devonshire's shaft, are in the northern barrier. The new shaft is 14 fms. below the surface. We have removed one of our machine whim-engines, and placed it at the new shaft, for the purpose of sinking it by nine men to the 75 fm. level with all possible speed.

TRETHELLAN.—The 12 fm. level west, on Tresavean lode, is 3 feet wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm., and is looking very promising; in the 12 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore. The 10 fm. level above adit, on Magor's lode, is 4 feet wide, composed of gossan and spar, and promising to make ore shortly; we have about 12 fms. more to drive this end to get to some ore ground gone up in the back of the deep adit. The other levels are suspended, waiting the result of those above-mentioned.

WEST GOGINAN.—The lode in the adit level, east from the old shaft, is 6 feet wide, composed principally of gossan, spar, jack, with small portions of lead ore, which is a very promising appearance for lodes at this depth. We have drawn the water out of the engine-shaft, and have commenced sinking by nine men, at 10*l.* per fm.; the lode in this shaft is 5 feet wide, with a promising appearance, but as the men have only just began sinking, I cannot give you the particulars. I have taken out timber, and have commenced operations for building a 24-feet water-wheel, and 5 feet in the breast, which will be of sufficient power for pumping the water, and crushing the stuff that may be broken in the mine. We shall begin to build a new smith's shop next week, as the men are obliged to get their smith's work done at a country shop, which is a great disadvantage.

WEST TAMAR.—In the adit level, which is driven from the beach about 24 fms. on a good-looking and productive lode, I am happy to say the further we drive the better the lode appears to be, and is now from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing some splendid silver-lead ore. The lode is imbedded in a soft light blue killas, such as a miner would say cannot fail to produce large quantities of lead: we expect next month to sink a new shaft upon the lode. We shall then run down 20 fms. and develope the lode at that level, as about that depth the adjoining mine, South Tamar, made a vast quantity of rich lead; and, from the appearance in our adit level, we expect similar results.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—The man working in the 85 fm. level, west of Williams's cross-course, have been employed in the past week in putting down a plunger lift from the 70 to the 85 fm. level in Buckingham's shaft. The 70, west of Williams's

cross-course, on Wheal Jewel lode, lode taken down in the past week. The 57, west of Hodges's cross-course, on Tolcarne tin lode, lode not taken down in the past week—when last taken down worth 5*l.* per fm.; the stopes working on tutwork, in the back of this level, are worth 30*l.* per fm. The stopes east of Hodges's cross-course, on same lode, are worth 4*l.* per fm. The shallow adit level, west of Tregoning's shaft, is worth 5*l.* per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 12, east of Tregoning's shaft, on Tolcarne tin lode, are worth 18*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the bottom of level, west of Tregoning's winze, are worth 22*l.* per fm. These stopes are working on tribute.

WHEAL ADAMS.—We have cut the eastern lode in the 72; it is small and unproductive, and bears out our former reports, that in all probability it would, both in depth and extending south, be found to dwindle to a mere thread, or be mastered by the quartzose lode. We have commenced rising on the western silver-lead lode, and purpose reaching a level with the winze in the 60, and then drive east, to communicate with it; the rise will produce 1 ton of lead per fm.; the winze 2 tons. We have put six men to stope the quartzose lode. The bottom of the winze in the 60 is still impoverished, yet the lode is large and promising. Since we cut the silver-lead lode in the 72 the water has sensibly decreased in the winze; the ground in the cross-cut north is a little improved, but we have not yet reached the flookan. In the 50, north of old engine-shaft, we have driven in the past month 9 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., and are now cross-cutting the lode in the extreme end. The 40 north is in very favourable ground, and is 2 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. short of making old engine-shaft; the lode in the rise in the 40 is 2 ft. wide, containing stones of ore; the stopes in the back will produce 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 28 will produce 1¼ ton of ore per fm.; we have resumed the end north. In Aller cross-cut east we have 4 fms. more to drive to cut the lead lode. At hill (Langa Park) we have sunk two pits, and in one of them we have discovered the lode. It consists of the unmistakeable flookan, very fine gossan, with spots of carbonate of lead. The size of the lode is not known; we have not sufficiently opened on it; indeed, the pit in which the lode may be seen is not more than 6 ft. below surface. Nothing new on the manganese course. A vessel has been procured, to take the 50 tons of ore purchased by Messrs. Sims and Co., and we expect to ship it on Thursday.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—Although we have sunk the engine-shaft 30 fms. below adit, full 40 fms. from surface, and extended the 10 fm. level 15 fms., the 20 about 30 fms., and the 30 nearly 90 fms., exclusive of cross-cuts, we have not as yet found the lode to produce lead, as was expected from its beautiful character in the adit level, although in various places below the indications were such, at times, as to make us very sanguine of good results; hitherto black jack and mundic seem to occupy the greatest part of the mineral in the lode; consequently, I know not safely what course is the best to recommend: I am strong in opinion that the present lode will produce lead, either in depth or length. I also consider the sett to be valuable for its various other lodes, particularly the one from South Cargol, which is of great promise, and must, from its present course, run into this sett. One of two or three courses appear to me the most advisable—*i.e.* either offer the mine and materials for a certain sum of money, or proceed to develope the other lodes; or with the latter, and to further try the lode, drive the 30 further north and south, to get under the gossan in the south part of the mine. To carry out this, I would propose creating 250 new shares, the same to be disposed of at 12*l.* per share, and that money to be spent on the mine, thus making the number of shares 550 instead of 300; thereby affording an opportunity to the capitalist of obtaining shares at a reasonable rate, and in such a favourable district as is rarely to be met with. I would further observe that all the merchants' bills and other charges to the end of February last are included in the accounts audited on 7th April, and the cost-book showed that, up to that time, there is a balance against the adventurers of about 14*l.*

WHEAL CREBOR.—The lode in the 40, west of Rundle's shaft, is improving fast; I have stones of ore now broken more than 10 lbs. weight, of the same rich quality as the 54, with every prospect of a good lode. The lode in the 54 is at present divided; we are driving on the south part, but the main lode appears to be north of this end. We have a lode in the 12, west of the cross-course, with good stones of ore cut on Wednesday. We shall have a parcel of ore ready to sample on Friday, the 25th inst. The engine and pitwork are in good order.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—We are progressing with all speed in the engine-shaft; we have sunk about 2½ fms., and have at present a large broil of ground, from 4 to 5 ft. wide, with spots of copper ore; but I cannot call it a regular lode, as it is in a very unsettled state at present; it appears to be bearing about north-west, and as to the underlay we cannot say as yet. I hope in the course of three or four days to give you some further information. There is no alteration in the other parts of the mine since my report of last week.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—In sending you my report for the meeting to-morrow, I have to inform you that since the January meeting the mine has been prosecuted in accordance with the plan then adopted—viz., by continuing the workings in the deep level and the western shaft, on the top of the hill. In the former place some exceedingly rich work has been taken from a bunch of tin gone down below the adit, a specimen of which has been sent to London for the Great Exhibition. Our operations at the western shaft have been limited chiefly to squaring down and enlarging it, collaring up the mouth of the shaft, timbering and securing the ground, and rendering it fit for a permanent engine-shaft. I am glad to report tin in the shaft of the same character as in the deep level, from which circumstance there is every reason to expect a continuance of the tin from the deep level up to the present bottom of the shaft, which will give about 30 fms. of tin ground to stope away between the adit level and the surface. For future operations I would recommend you to continue driving the deep adit level and sinking the shaft till they communicate with each other, when the tin discovered may be advantageously removed; and until that is done it would be impossible to estimate, with accuracy, what the regular returns will amount to: but, judging from the quality of the tin already dressed and sold (the last two tons realising 52*l.* 5*s.* per ton, although not calcined), and the very favourable channel of ground we are approaching as we drive west, I have no hesitation in expressing my confident belief that large returns will be made, and as the mine possesses unusual advantages for economical working by water-power, large profits will accrue to the adventurers.

WHEAL PENHALE.—The 40 fm. level end north continues to show well, and very good work in lead and copper is being hauled therefrom. The south end in the 40 fm. level presents no new appearance, not having taken down any lode there of late, and the ground being very similar to what has been lately noticed of it. We have now extended from 2 to 3 fms. south from the bottom of the caunter winze, throughout which the lode has a very uniform appearance, and equal in richness to what has lately been reported, and at no time have we hauled better work from this part of the mine than has been raised therefrom this week.

WHEAL TONKIN.—Our copper lode is much improved in quality, and continues from 5 to 6 ft. wide; 1 ft. of the lode is good saving work, yielding very rich black and yellow ore, about 15 cwts. per fm., worth 15*l.* per ton, the remainder is bespangled with ore also. This is the most promising lode I ever saw. I deem it prudent to forward a box containing a specimen for your inspection that was broken on the 12th inst., about 12 ft. below the surface. We are still costeaning to find the junction of three lodes about 100 fms. east of our present workings; this 100 is a matter of considerable importance, and as I expect to make valuable discoveries on the eastern part of this sett, I am progressing with spirit to accomplish it.

WHEAL TREMAR.—Since I saw you last we have sunk down the shaft 6 fms., and holed it upon the adit end, and are now driving east on Raby's lode with six men with all speed; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with a very promising appearance and fine stones of ore; the ground is still favourable for driving, and everything is proceeding with satisfaction.

WHEAL VINCENT.—The lode in the west end is much improved since last week; it is about 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and still getting larger, and very good for tin, and the more we see of this lode west the better we approve of it, and I hope to get a good return of tin in a short time. Also the ground in our new engine-shaft is easier and better for working, so that we are getting on much faster then we were before.

FOREIGN MINES.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN ASSOCIATION.—[Received April 15].—

Gongo, Feb. 23.—We are now, I am happy to say, approaching the state of prosecution of the Gongo Mine which cannot fail to develope its resources in the most effectual and economical way. I could not have placed a better man at Gongo than Capt. B. Guy; he is exceedingly zealous for the welfare of the concern, is well acquainted with the locality of the old underground workings, which is of importance, and his management of the workpeople is praiseworthy. When Joinville's 30-head stamps go to work, I hope to be able to report a much increased produce without a much increased expenditure.

Banasal.—During the past month our operations have been carried on with great regularity and expedition. Thomas's shaft has been communicated with the 24 fm. level; the ground between the bottom of the old shaft and the back of the level proved poor, but the principal part of Thomas's vein is standing to the east of the ground already gone through; this we have now commenced stoping away from the back of the 24, but I regret to say that, hitherto, has not given us much encouragement. The driving the 24 on this vein has been suspended to facilitate the stoping; this, however, will be resumed at some future convenient opportunity, to prove some small gold-bearing lines further north than we have yet been able to penetrate at this level. The stopes in the back of the 24 and bottom of the 14 have yielded some ordinary work for the wash-house; but altogether it has been poor, as will appear by the gold accounts. From the produce obtained in passing through this shoot in the 24, and subsequently from the commencement of our stoping the back, led us to expect much more satisfactory results from this ground. We have yet, however, a large piece of ground in the back of this level to operate on, which probably may be more productive. I have already informed you that this shoot of gold looked well in the bottom of the 24, when we passed through it, and we are energetic in our endeavours to follow it in depth by the sinking of Gibson's shaft. We are already 9 ft. below the 24 fm. level, and the usual preparations for arranging the pitwork pumps are in a very forward state. In the adit, driving north of Wray's, we have not yet been fortunate enough to make any discovery, although the jacotinga continues to be of a favourable description. We are now in from the cross-cut, west of the shaft, about 60 fms., and probably shall be able to drive about 15 fms. more, when a new shaft will be necessary. I intend commencing the sinking of one immediately, so as to be down by the time the adit has reached the vertical line of the shaft, when this communication is effected, although investigations of the ground we have driven through will be made by cross cutting the jacotinga formation in different places, which we shall be able to do with great facility, as the place will be well ventilated, and the advantage for taking away the stuff through the new shaft very great. In my next I will point out the place chosen for the new shaft. We have been obliged to erect a capstan and shears at Walker's shaft, the former being completely rotten and, of course, useless; both capstan and shears are now substantial pieces of work.

Gongo Soco.—I have now the satisfaction of announcing the re-erection of Hocheider's stamps, which commenced working on the 26th, the site being Morgan's corego, and within a few fathoms of the jacotinga formation; this machine is now a good one, having undergone extensive alterations in its construction, and is now revolving in brass bearings. I find in the reports that the locality on which she is now fixed has been tolerably productive, consequently I expect better results from this machine than she has hitherto given. Joinville's stamps will, most probably, be set to work in about a month, and will be an excellent machine, as the materials are good, and the workmanship carefully directed. The jacotinga stamped during the past month has not been very productive; the average tons 6335·38, being only 6 grs. 31 per ton—thus showing that the part of the mine from whence the jacotinga was obtained has been thoroughly searched by our predecessors.—Gold report, per *Tay*:—

	Gongo.				Banasal.			
From 23d Jan. to 2d Feb. ..... *Lbs.*	2	6	17	0	3	6	0	0
From 3d Feb. to 13th Feb.	2	9	10	0	7	11	13	0
From 13th Feb. to 27th Feb.	3	9	4	0				
Total	9	1	11	0	11	5	13	0
Total from 1st January	16	1	1	0	14	2	13	0

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION:—

Cuiaba, Feb. 15.—We commenced rising in the back of Hitchen's level on the 13th inst., and have our rise from the present end, and shall accompany the head wall of the lode until we communicate with the winze above. We are getting on very smartly with the shallow adit, although the ground is hard, and we may expect it a little longer yet, but are working it night and day. We have commenced taking out Reid's old stamps wheel, with axle, stands, and roof over: the iron work will do again. We have a new 32-foot wheel here, which we shall put together without delay; it will work 24 heads, with iron girders. By so doing we shall have 48 heads at work in all, and every one will do good duty, and the expense be very little. Hitchen's level ought to have been driven long ago, and not only this, but the communication ought to have been made even to the shallow adit, west of the slide, long before this. But it appears to me that your agents quite lost sight of it; had that been carried out, no mine would have gone before Cuiaba by this time, considering the little expense that is required to work it.

February 22.—In the course of the ensuing month we calculate on reaching the line of ground containing the little sink at Irving's, and should it, as we confidently believe, turn out productive, there will be remunerative stone, with our present hands, for a long period.

Cocaes produce from 4th to 24th February ..... *Mrs.*	5	1	1	24					
Cuiaba " " 4th to 25th "	7	4	1	65	12	5	5	17	
On the 25th Feb. the Cocaes produce amounted to 6½ ozs.									

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Capt. Curry:—

Poso Ancho Mine, April 5.—Santa Tomas' engine-shaft is nearly completed to the 45 fathom level, a communication being made by borer holes. Our sinking below this level is also proceeding satisfactorily, and we may calculate on seeing this shaft communicated with the 55 fm. level about the end of June; we shall then be in a position to fix the requisite pitwork in this shaft, and at once do away with the rods and chains, now working through the levels and winzes. Our 55 fathom level, east of San Anton, is opening on a beautiful and productive lode, yielding from 5 to 6 tons of lead per fm.; there is a large stream of water issuing through the fissures, which has already drained some of the workings in the vicinity of La Manca winze, and we have no doubt but it will soon unwater the workings about the Tanteo. The same level west is still opening on a large and promising lode, yielding about 2 tons per fm.; this level is now within a few feet of Wilson's shaft, which has been sunk to this level, and will soon be communicated. The lode in our 45 fm. level, east of Shaw's shaft, has greatly improved during the past week; it will now yield 4 tons to the fathom, with every indication of improvement. Our clearings east of the above shaft, at the 31 fm. level, are proceeding very satisfactorily; we have discovered the forebreast of the old men's workings on the south lode; here there is a large and productive lode, which I think will produce fully 6 tons to the fathoms; we have not yet found any whole ground on the north lode, but we are pushing on our clearing and timbering to obtain that object with all possible speed. Shaw's shaft is still sinking in a large, but hard and unproductive, lode. We are clearing some old levels on the lodes and branches at the 17, west of San Juan shaft—not so much with a view of finding productive ground as to ascertain the bearings and underlays of the lodes, as a guide for our future operations in the lower levels, which may be driven under these old workings, and which we find to be very extensive, and no doubt very productive to the men of old. Our 45 fm. level, west of San Juan shaft, is now nearly cleared of the rubbish; when completed, we shall let this level to drive, where we have every reason to expect good and productive ground. Our tribute department, I am happy to say, is still doing well; we have 11 contracts, at an average tribute (according to calculations of raisings) of 30s. per ton, dressing included. Our raisings for March are 140 tons, and we may calculate on the like quantity for April.

Weighed in April 5, 30 tons 6 cwts.—Total in stock, 833 tons 9 cwts.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES.—[Received April 5.]

Morro Velho, Feb. 7.—Produce for January, 23,798 oitavas, equal to 228·53 lbs. troy—viz., 23,769 oits. from 6615 tons of ore, yielding 3·59 oits. per ton, and 29 oits. from arrastre=23,798 oitavas. It is satisfactory to remark, that the third period of last month showed, as I had ventured to anticipate, a decided improvement on the earlier portions of January. The first 10 days yielded 6494 oits. from 2046 tons, equal to 3·17 oits. per ton, and 649 oits. per day. The second 10 days yielded 7224 oits., from 2147 tons, equal to 3·37 oits. per ton, and 722 oits. per day. The last 11 days yielded 10,051 oits., from 2422 tons, equal to 4·15 oits. per ton, and 914 oits. per day.

Stamps working during the month average 112·67 heads. The supply of stone has (with the exception of a few days towards the latter end of the month) not sufficed for the requirements of the stamps, having been obliged to have recourse to the refuse heap for 452 tons.

Cost in January, Rs. 43,541 134, at 29½d.		£5351 18 7
Produce	23,798 oitavas.	
Less duty, 5 per cent.	1,190 "	
Nett oitavas	22,608 at 7s. 8d.	8666 8 0
Profit		£3314 9 5

New Works.—We are now actively engaged on the new tuba mill, new hauling engine clergyman's house, and school-rooms.

Arrastres.—Having succeeded in obtaining a strong body of valleiros from Santa Luzia, we yesterday commenced, with a body of 36 of these men, the first of the regos which must be prepared in connection with the intended arrastres. This rego will, I fear, be more than usually costly, as, from the nature of the ground, it will be requisite to support it for a considerable distance by Candea poles, besides being obliged to pay extremely high prices to the valleiros, who are to do the work of excavation on contract.

Feb. 15.—Gold extracted to date, 7899 oits., from 465·57 cubic feet of sand (result of 9 days' stamping) yielding 16·96 oits. per cubic foot. Stamps working 14 days, average 118·28 heads. The supply of stone from the mine was far from abundant during the first few days of the month, but is now considerably better. I regret, however, to observe that a very unfavourable change has taken place in that part of the Bahu called "the bunch," which heretofore had always been securely reckoned on for large supplies of excellent ore, but now, for the first time, is overspread by dense masses of poor quartz. Should this alteration prove lasting, it will have a most pernicious effect on the future produce from this mine. My great hope of a favourable change is derived from the similarity of the present appearances to those which occurred in the year 1846. Then, as now, a bed of arragonite was discovered near the sump, and extending through the bunch. Then, as now, the lode overlaying it became quartzose, and caused no inconsiderable alarm. Then—and it is to hoped we may now experience the same result—underneath the bed of arragonite the quartz disappeared, and the lode resumed its former excellence.

Feb. 27.—Gold extracted to date, 15,950 oits., from 259·18 cubic feet of sand (result of 18 days' stamping), yielding 16·63 oits. per cubic foot. Stamps working 26 days, average 188·47 heads. The supply of stone has improved, and the Bahu inclined planes are doing better duty. The quality of the stone, however, from the Bahu sump and bunch has not improved, at least in appearance, and I am, therefore, the more agreeably surprised at being enabled to communicate so good a result from 18 days' stamping. But I am only the more confirmed in the opinion I have before expressed, that neither Capt. Treloar nor the most experienced of our stampsmen really understand the value of the ore from its appearance on the floor; for this stone, stamped during the first 18 days of the month was, so far as regards what came from the Bahu mine, universally judged to be very poor, and yet the 18 days' produce averages 3·01 oits. per ton on the whole of the ore stamped, including about 200 tons brought in from the refuse heap.

West Quebra Panella exploration is stopped for the present, the lode being apparently cut out or lost. The mining captains are of opinion that it may be discovered again, hove more to the north, and are now proceeding, accordingly, to make a cross-cut to the north, from a place about 40 fms. further west than we have hitherto driven.

NOTES ON MINING—GOOD AND BAD.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—I find this a promising affair.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN is a fair speculation.

MILL POOL is near Hallamaddin, which has two engines erecting; but Mill Pool is no great things.

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN.—The end is only 5 fms. from the shoot of copper ore, and a most promising one it is.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED (near St. Austell).—I have been over these mines with Captain Gripe, which, to sum up, I consider capital good things, and will send a full report as early as possible.

BODMIN CONSOLS.—The lode in the 13 fm. level is now worth 40*l.* per fm. for lead. The cross-cut in the 26 fm. level below is just touching the same lode. I shall see it again to-morrow.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY.—The 50-in. engine is to be put to work to-day, and a dinner to the miners will take place, probably of 120 persons. The next sampling at this mine will be 50 tons; and the next two months afterwards, if the floors are large enough, it will be 100 tons. The engine-shaft is cutting into the same orey courses in the 20 fm. level.

LAMHEROOK WHEAL MARIA.—The tin lode on the champion, at 4 fathoms deep, has been inspected by the agent of Mark Valley Mine, who reports it to be of more value than in any statements at present afloat. Mr. Murray, it will be remembered, valued this lode at nearer 200*l.* than 100*l.* per fm.

ROCKS AND TREVERBYN (near St. Austell), the management of which has has just been transferred from Manchester to London. A letter of the 16th inst. states that this mine is not only looking extremely well, but paying more than the cost, and the shares begin to excite attention.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

The lode at WHEAL TONKIN, near Callington, is daily improving; it presents the most favourable appearance; it is from 5 to 6 ft.; and, although the depth is only 3 fms. from surface, a most extraordinary course of rich copper ore is in sight, nearly 1 ft. wide. The mine is at the foot of Kit Hill, at the junction of the killas and granite.

WHEAL EDWARD (Slimeford).—Some time since the attention of Mr. Hopkins was called to this sett, which is west of Wheal Arthur, when he gave it as his opinion that all the great Slimeford lodes passing through Wheal Edward sett must make great deposits of copper ore in that long piece of flat level land on the top of the hill. Several lodes have since then been opened, from 3 to 6 ft. wide, and one 12 ft., with fine gossan backs, black, grey, and yellow ore. An adit is brought up within 50 fms. that will drain the mine to 60 fms. deep. The Tamar Mine north and south silver-lead lodes also pass through Wheal Edward, crossing the great east and west copper lodes. These circumstances warrant the belief that Wheal Edward must ultimately prove productive.

WHEAL WINSLETT (Stoke Climsland) is now being prosecuted by a spirted company; it is situated due east from Wheal Sharp Tor, and bearing a little north-east of Wheal Phœnix, lying two miles west of Holmbush, where most valuable deposits of minerals are found. There are three lodes already discovered, underlaying north; the A, or south lode, is situated in a beautiful killas, congenial for copper, about 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar, underlaying about 2 feet in a fathom. The B, or middle lode, is 9 ft. wide, of the same underlay, and mixed up with killas, gossan, spar, and mundic, carrying a flookan on the foot wall. The C lode is about the same underlay as the other two, and is about 4 ft. wide, composed of fine rich-coloured gossan, in a blue slate killas. This sett presents such advantage for working as is scarcely ever met with; levels can be driven on the course of the lodes to come in upwards of 40 fms. deep, and water can be brought to work a 50-ft. wheel.

WEST SHARP TOR (copper) is in the parish of Linkinghorne, and bounded on the south by the Phœnix Mines. It is in 256 shares, 22*l.* per share paid up; the last price (in March) 49*l.* Conducted upon the Cost-book Principle—the committee of management being Messrs. W. A. Thomas, John Thomas, Francis Morris, and Thomas Morris, directors of Devon Great Consols. The sett is very extensive, and held under the Duchy, at 1-15th dues, showing remarkably fine backs to the lode, 29 ft. wide, in granite.

WHEAL WILLIAMS AND WHEAL VICTORIA.—We understand that a large proportion of the disposable shares in these adventures has been sold.

PRICES OF MATERIALS,

As Charged at Stray Park Mines during the following months:—

DESCRIPTION.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.
Coal, carriage included ..... *per ton*	14s 6d	14s 6d
Timber, balk ..... *per foot*	0 10½	0 10½
Iron, common ..... *per cwt.*	5 6	5 6
" hoop	9 6	9 6
Chain, Knight's best iron (9-16)	20 0	—
Rope	34 0	—
Hemp and yarn ..... *per lb.*	0 4	—
Tallow, best ..... *per cwt.*	40 0	40 0
Oil, rape ..... *per gall.*	3 8	—
Nails, 3½-inch patent ..... *per cwt.*	16 6	—
" 4-inch ditto	16 0	—
" 5-inch ditto	15 9	—
Candles, best ..... *per doz.*	4 6	4 6
Powder ..... *per 100 lbs.*	34 0	34 0
Cans ..... *per doz.*	4 0	4 0
Safety fuse ..... *per coil*	0 3	0 3

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

LONDON, APRIL 18, 1851.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	*per ton.*
Bar, bolt, & square, London ...	£5 7 6–5 10
Nail rods	6 2 6–6 5
Hoops	7 0 0–7 5
Sheets (singles)	7 12 6–7 17 6
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport ..	4 15 0–4 17 6
Refined metal, Wales*	3 10–3 15
Do. anthracite*	3 10 0
Pigs in Wales	3 0 0
Do. do. forge	2 5 0–2 10
Do., No. 1, Clyde ... *net cash*	2 1 6–2 2
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3 10 0
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0
Stirling's Patent } in Glasgow	2 15 0
Toughened Pigs } in Wales ..	3 10–3 15
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0
Rails	5 7 6
Chairs (Clyde)	4 0 0
FOREIGN IRON. *b*	
Swedish	11 15–12 0
CCND	17 10 0
PSI	—
Gourieff	—
Archangel	—
FOREIGN STEEL. *c*	
Swedish keg	15 10 0
Ditto faggot	15 0 0
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*	
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, *p. lb.*	0 0 9½
Tough cake ..... *per ton*	84 0 0
Tile	£83 0 0
Old copper *e* ..... *per lb.*	8½*d*
Yellow Metal Sheathing	7½*d*–8*d*
Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal† .. *Cwt.*	1 12 0
FOREIGN COPPER. *f*	
South American, in bond	77 0–87 0
ENGLISH LEAD. *g*	
Pig ..... *per ton*	17 10 0
Sheet	18 10 0
Pipe	19 0 0
Red lead	19 0 0
White ditto	24 0 0
Patent shot	20 10 0
FOREIGN LEAD. *h*	
Spanish, in bond	17 5–17 10
ENGLISH TIN. *i*	
Block ..... *per cwt.*	4 4 0
Bar	4 5 0
Refined	4 10 0
FOREIGN TIN *k*	
Banca, H. C.	4 2–4 3
Straits	4 1–4 2
TIN-PLATES. *l*	
IC Coke ..... *per box*	1 7 0
IC Charcoal	1 12 6
IX ditto	1 18 6
SPELTER. *m*	
Plates, warehoused .. *per ton*	15 5 0
Ditto, to arrive	15 0–15 2 6
ZINC. *n*	
English sheet ..... *per ton*	21 0 0
QUICKSILVER *o* ..... *per lb.*	3*s.* 9*d.*

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per ct. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

* Cold-blast, free on board in Wales. † Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.

WELSH BARS.—There is very little alteration to report; prices remain as before.

SCOTCH PIG.—The firmness of the market has continued this week, and rather more business has been done; prices continue the same, with an inclination to improve.

LEAD without alteration.

TIN.—Foreign continues much in the same state as reported in our last, very little has been done; prices are nominal.

COPPER finds a steady demand at the quotation.

TIN-PLATES continue still abundant in the market, but find buyers at somewhat under the quotations.

SPELTER continues in the same depressed state; the last price paid, 15*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

GLASGOW, APRIL 16.—Few periods in the history of the iron trade have been so marked by continued depression in prices as the last twelve months. The causes have been various, and the results severely felt by all engaged in the manufacture. The large production of last year, and the heavy stocks on hand at 31st December, added to the dullness which usually then prevails, prevented purchases being made to any extent by either consumers or speculators, and prices, in consequence, have ruled low up to the present time. Since I last addressed you, our market has been comparatively steady, or, at least, with but such unimportant variation in price as to be scarcely worth notice. It was expected that makers would, in accordance with the wishes of a majority of their number, and of the dealers, have reduced the make by at least one-third, and thus more rapidly decrease what appeared to be a too large a stock on hand. This proposal, though deferred, has not been abandoned, and should prices remain equally low, and, as is generally understood, unremunerative, for sometime longer, there is little doubt it will be adopted. As I formerly advised you at the close of last year, the stocks in the hands of consumers at a distance were unusually light. The very large quantity, principally for consumption, shipped up to this date since the beginning of the year, has borne out this remark. The stocks in the hands of the dealers, both in the home and the foreign markets, are still very bare. For your information, I beg to annex a *vidimus* of the present position of the stock and shipments:—

Stock on 31st Dec., 1850, estimated at	*Tons*	230,000
Add production of 108 furnaces, at the average of 120 tons per week—14 weeks		181,440 — 411,440
Deduct shipments to 12th April		137,572
Ditto consumed in foundries and malleable works in and around Glasgow, same ratio as last year		70,000 — 207,572
On hand	*Tons*	203,868

Showing a decrease in stock of 26,132 tons.

COMPARISON OF SHIPMENTS IN 1850 AND 1851.			
January	*Tons*	18,851	28,599
February		17,345	31,247
March		32,436	54,032
To 12th April		18,000	23,496
	Tons	86,632	137,374

Increase in 1851 over 1850, 50,742 tons.

The effect of such large shipments, and the consequent decrease in stock, has been to make holders more confident. The market closes firm; to day I quote Gartsherrie, *No.* 1, 42*s.* 6*d.*; Glengarnock, Summerlee, and Coltness, No. 1, 42*s.*; mixed Nos., common brands, 41*s.* 3*d.* and 41*s.* 6*d.*; in store, f.o.b., 41*s.* 6*d.* and 42*s.* for nett cash. In bars, makers have been hitherto very busy; but the Canadian and American shipments being somewhat over for the season, the demand has partially ceased. The works are, however, in full operation; founders are fully employed. Altogether it is to be hoped that the dullness which has so long prevailed is about to give place to a state of matters more profitable for all concerned.

Bars	£5 10	to	£5 15	per ton
Hoops	7 10		—	"
Plates	8 0		—	"
Nail rods	6 5		—	"
Angle iron	7 10		—	"

Less 4 per cent. discount for cash.

— APRIL 17.—Our pig-iron market has been rather active, and a large business has been done on consumers' account, and the shipments have been very large. The reduction of the dues of the canals and railways, with the opening of some new lines, and the new port for the shipment of pig-iron on the east coast—viz., Alloa—afford opportunities of getting Scotch pig-iron to market at much cheaper rates than formerly, and the demand is, therefore, likely to be increased on this account.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

PRICE OF COALS PER TON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 14 3—Carr's Hartley 14 3—Hedley's Hartley 13—Longridge's West Hartley 14 3—New Tanfield 13—Tanfield Moor 13 3—Tanfield Moor Butes 13—Wylam 13 6—Wall's-End Brown 13—Gosforth 14—Hebburn 14 3—Hedley 14 3—Riddell 13 9—Walker 14—Eden Main 14 9—Hetton 15 9—Kepier Grange 15—Lambton 15 6—Lumley 14 3—Pensher 14 6—Richmand 14 6—Russell's Hetton 15 3—Stewart's 15 9—Cassop 15 3—Howden 14 3—Heugh Hall 14 9—Kelloe 15 6—South Kelloe 14 6—Thornley 14 9—Whitworth 12 6—Adelaide Tees 15—Backhouse 14—Maclean's Tees 13 6—Seymour Tees 13 6—South Durham 14—Tees 15 6—West Cornforth 13 6—Birchgrove Graigola 19 6—Cowpen Hartley 14 3—Derwentwater Hartley 14 3—Hartley 13 9—Sidney's Hartley 14 3.—Ships at market, 107; sold, 75.

WEDNESDAY.—Bate's West Hartley 13—Chester Main 13—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 14 6—Longridge's West Hartley 14 3—Redheugh Main 13 3—Tanfield Moor 13 6—Tanfield Moor Butes 13—West Wylam 13—Wylam 13 5—Wall's-End Brown 13—Bewick and Co. 14—Hedley 14—Morrison 14—Northumberland 13—Eden Main 14 6—Lambton Primrose 14 6—Braddyll 15—Hetton 15 6—Haswell 15 6—Lambton 15 3—Lumley 14 3—Pensher 14 6—Richmund 14 6—Russell's Hetton 15 3—Scarborough 14 3—Stewart's 15 6—Cassop 15 6—Kelloe 15 6—South Kelloe 14 9—Whitworth 12 6—Maclean's Tees 13 9—West Cornforth 13 6—Birchgrove Graigola 19—Hartley 13 6—Sidney's Hartley 14 6.—Ships at market, 149; sold, 77.

MINING APPOINTMENTS DURING THE MONTH.

19. Pay at Tremayne, Levant, West Seton, Pendarves, Agar, Treviskey, Consols, Comfort, Fowey Consols, and Kirkcudbrightshire.
21. Condurrow account, on the mine.
23. Carn Brea and other mines sampling.
24. Ticketing at Redruth—Perran St. George, United, and other mines.
25. Pay at North Pool, Treleigh, Helgeaton Down, Great Wheal Alfred.
26. Pay at South Frances, North Roskear, Condurrow, Wheal Seton, Tywarnhayle, Trethellan, Grambler, Copper Bottom, West Alfred, Callington, and Wh. Adams.
29. North Pool account on the mine.
30. No copper ore sampling this week.

Current Prices of Stocks, Shares, & Metals.

MINES.—A steady business has been done in several of the leading mines, but the aggregate of transactions is not large in comparison with the desire shown to possess sound mining securities, and evidenced by the offers made being 5 to 10 per cent. wide of the prices asked, and thus showing increasing confidence and stability in our market. In addition to transactions on the Mining Exchange, and registered, the brokers and dealers are active out of doors, both in dividend and speculative mines, but chiefly the latter, which occupy a fair share of attention, and we rejoice to see amongst much that is to be reprehended a considerable amount of enterprise coming forward, which will be gradually introduced to the ordeal of the new institution, whilst all inferior, or even doubtful, projects will be rigidly excluded therefrom.

In the Metal Market, Copper finds a steady sale, at the quotations.—Lead and Tin without alteration.—Spelter continues depressed.

Tamar Consols Mines sold, on Tuesday, a parcel of silver-lead ore to Messrs. Pontifex and Wood—96 tons, at 18*l.* 15s. per ton.

Allt-y-Crib sold 20 tons of lead ore, at 12*l.* per ton.

Tywarnhayle and Nancekuke Mines sold, at Truro, on the 9th instant, 5 tons of silver-lead ores at 29*l.* 16s. 6d. per ton, and 11 tons at 17*l.* 10s.

Black Craig Mines sold, on the 10th inst., 52 tons of lead ore at 10*l.* 4s. per ton = 530*l.* 4s.

Merllyn Mine sold 10 tons of lead ore, on the 10th instant, at 11*l.* 14s. per ton=117*l.* The lead course has increased in size and value, and is very favourable for sinking. The lode is valued at 35*l.* per fm.

At Court Grange, tenders for 55 tons of lead ore will be received till the 19th inst. (this day). The profits for the two months' raising will, it is expected, be from 350*l.* to 375*l.*

At Wheal Friendship about 190 tons of ore will be sampled this month.

At Chyprase Consols, on the 11th inst., N. F. Bassett, Esq., the mayor of Truro, laid the first stone of the new engine-house with the usual ceremonies. The agent reported to the adventurers present the gratifying intelligence that in the south cross-cut he had met with a kindly lode, and from the favourable strata in the north cross-cut he expected to cut the tin lode shortly.

At Levant Mine meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 800*l.* was made, being 5*l.* per share.

At Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, the accounts, for Jan. and Feb., showed—Balance from last account, 329*l.* 13s. 1d.; ores sold (less dues), 3912*l.* 11s. 9d.=4242*l.* 4s. 10d.—Costs and merchants' bills, 3009*l.* 1s. 4d.; dividend of 5*l.* per share, 990*l.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers of 243*l.* 3s. 6d.: the profit being 903*l.* 10s. 5d.

At Stray Park, Camborne Vean, and Wheal Francis meeting, on the 11th inst., the accounts showed—Tutwork cost for Jan., 291*l.* 15s. 9d.; Feb., 169*l.* 17s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 336*l.* 15s. 1d.; tribute subsist and pay, 267*l.* 2s. 1d.; lord's dues, 31*l.* 1s. 8d.=1096*l.* 12s. 6d.—By copper ore sold, 6th Feb., 746*l.*; profit on Wheal Francis, 3*l.* 19s. 11d.: leaves loss, 346*l.* 12s. 7d.—deduct balance in hand last account, 162*l.* 13s. 5d., leaves balance against the adventurers, 183*l.* 19s. 2d., against which is copper ore sold, 3d inst., 676*l.* 9s. 6d. The reduction made in the tutwork department in Feb. depicts, too plainly, the impoverished state of the mine; the prospects, however, in Wheal Francis (which made a trifling profit), below the 90 fathom level, it is to be hoped will continue, and revive the gloomy spirits of those concerned. The death of Capt. Richard Eustice, the efficient practical manager, is a loss not easily replaced; a more faithful, indefatigable, and talented agent Cornwall could not boast. The present captains will suffice (on the reduced scale of working) to conduct the operations of the concern. The average gettings of the miners in Jan. and Feb. had been—tutworkmen, 1*l.* 19s. 9d.; and the tributers, 1*l.* 14s. 9d. per month.

At Dolcoath meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed—Balance last account, 2594*l.* 2s. 5d.; costs and merchants' bills, 3238*l.* 6s. = 5832*l.* 8s. 5d.—By ores sold (less dues) and carriage, 3355*l.* 1s. 9d.: leaving a profit of 116*l.* 15s. 9d., and balance against the adventurers of 2477*l.* 6s. 8d.

At East Pool meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Feb. and March showed—Balance last account, 263*l.* 15s. 7d.; costs and merchants' bills, 1332*l.* 3s. 6d. = 1595*l.* 19s. 1d.—By ores sold (less dues), 1337*l.* 11s. 7d.; water drainage, 120*l.*: leaving a profit of 125*l.* 8s. 1d., which, with the improved prospects below, led to an inquiry for shares at an advanced price. The balance against adventurers was 138*l.* 7s. 6d.

At Wheal Mary meeting (Redruth), on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last statement, 155*l.* 9s. 10d.; cost for January, 361*l.* 18s. 4d.; Feb., 374*l.* 14s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 341*l.* 15s. 8d. = 1233*l.* 17s. 11d.—By copper ores sold (less dues), 543*l.* 14s. 5d.; call 18th Feb., 495*l.*: leaves balance to next account, 195*l.* 3s. 6d. A call of 10s. per share was made.

At Wheal Arthur meeting, at Fowey Consols account house, on the 7th inst., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 568*l.* 3s. 11d.; costs for seven months, ending with Dec., 1850, 635*l.* 10s. 5d.=1203*l.* 14s. 4d.—By call of 4*l.* per share, 31st August, 1200*l.* (less three shares not paid, 12*l.*); received discount, 15s. 9d.: leaves balance to next account, 14*l.* 18s. 7d. A resolution was entered into, giving effect to the proposition contained in Captain Puckey's report (which will be found in another column) for creating and disposing of 250 new shares.

At Tamar Consols meeting, recently held, the accounts showed—Balance in hand 31st August, 2838*l.* 9s. 5d.; returns of silver-lead from Sept. to end of Feb., 8358*l.* 2s. 11d. = 11,196*l.* 12s. 4d.—By amount of costs from Sept. to end of Feb., 8554*l.* 19s. 6d.; interest and discount, 43*l.* 19s. 2d.; directors' salaries, 175*l.*; management, 120*l.*; auditors, 6*l.* 6s.: leaving balance now in hand, 2296*l.* 7s. 8d. The agent promises to have a parcel ready this month of 100 tons, and to keep up that quantity for the future. A new pitch to four men has just been set, at 9s. tribute in 1*l.*, in the 160, where there is great improvement, and the backs are looking well.

At South Tamar Consols meeting, on the 8th inst., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 779*l.* 19s. 6d.; sale of 66 tons of fluor-spar, 14*l.* 17s.; silver-lead, 90 tons 1 cwt., at 16*l.* 18s., 1521*l.* 16s. = 2316*l.* 12s. 6d.—To paid cost-sheet, Jan., 661*l.* 13s. 3d.; Feb., 727*l.* 12s. 11d.; paid discount. 9*l.* 12s. 5d.; Duchy of Cornwall, for dues to 3d Jan., 196*l.* 10s. 3d.; London office, secretary and assistant, one quarter's salary, 15*l.*; rent, stationery, postage, and printing, 15*l.* 13s.: leaving balance to next account, 690*l.* 10s. 8d.—Estimated payments before next meeting, June 10—Costs for March and April, 1400*l.*; dues, 216*l.* 18s.: leaves a balance of payments over receipts, 926*l.* 7s. 6d.; then add moiety of stamping, due 26th June and 3d Dec., 780*l.*; against which are the ores raised in Feb. and March, 1500*l.*; April, 700*l.*: leaves balance of assets over liabilities, 493*l.* 12s. 6d.

At East Tamar Consols meeting, on the 8th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 837*l.* 5s. 11d.; received for 200 tons of fluor-spar, 53*l.* 10s.; silver-lead ores, 65 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr., at 14*l.* per ton, 910*l.* 16s. 8d.; on account of call due 2d November, 15*l.* = 1816*l.* 12s. 7d.—To paid Jan. cost-sheet, 557*l.* 8s. 6d.; Feb., 476*l.* 13s. 1d.; discount, 3*l.* 11s. 6d.; office expenses, secretary and assistant, one quarter's salary, 15*l.*; rent, stationery, postage, and printing, 10*l.* 18s. 6d.: leaving balance to next account, 753*l.* 1s.—Estimated payments before next meeting, June 10—Cost-sheet for March and April, 1000*l.*; dues, 281*l.* 19s. 8d.: leaving a balance of payments over receipts, 528*l.* 18s. 8d.; then add liabilities, dues on lead, 40*l.*; credit assets, Jan. and Feb., 58 tons of lead, 840*l.*; March, 860*l.*: leaves balance of assets over liabilities, 1131*l.* 1s. 4d.

At Morvah Consols meeting, on Tuesday, the shares (160) were principally taken up by the shareholders in the Levant Mine. A call of 2*l.* per share was made.

At Kirkcudbrightshire meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Lead ore sold, 11th of March, 41 tons 12 cwts., 446*l.* 2s. 6d.—By March cost, 437*l.* 19s. 1d.: leaving profit, 8*l.* 3s. 5d.—debtor balance from last account, 18*l.* 4s. 2d., leaves balance to next account 10*l.* 0s. 9d., independent of lead ore sold 2d of April, 41 tons 13 cwts., value 451*l.* 18s. A cargo of about 40 tons of ore will also be ready for sale about the 23d inst.

At Drake Walls meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1413*l.* 9s. 7d.; cost of twelve months' working to end December, 11,216*l.* 6s. 4d.; interest, discount, and petty cash disbursements, 105*l.* 8s. 7d. =12,735*l.* 4s. 6d.—By 223 tons 18 cwts. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. of tin ore sold, 9632*l.* 12s. 11d.; ninth instalment, 1280*l.*: leaves balance to next account, 1822*l.* 11s. 7d. The costs for Jan. and Feb. amount to 1665*l.* 3s. 3d., and the tin sold for those months 2044*l.* 1s. 5d., showing a profit of 378*l.* 18s. 2d., reducing the balance against the mine to 1443*l.* 13s. 5d. The prospects for tin in the eastern part of the mine are much improved in the last few months, and should the copper ore just met with prove a valuable discovery, the balance will very shortly appear quite different to what it does in the above statement.

At Wheal Randolph meeting a call of 1*l.* per share was made, to liquidate the cost already incurred, and for the further prosecution of the mine.

At the Tresavean meeting, on the 29th March, the accounts showed—Labour cost for Jan. and Feb., 1851, 1350*l.* 9s. 2d.; merchants' bills ditto, 677*l.* 17s. 2d.=2028*l.* 6s. 4d.—By amount of copper and tin ores sold, Nov. and Dec. (less lord's dues, 73*l.* 6s. 9d.), 1393*l.* 10s. 5d.; by sundry credits, 489*l.* 8s. 4d.: showing a loss of 145*l.* 7s. 7d.; add balance against the adventurers last account, 322*l.* 10s. 9d., leaves a balance to the next account, 467*l.* 18s. 4d.

The Tywarnhayle and Nancekuke Mines account for January and February shows:—By copper ores sold from Tywarnhayle, 3460*l.* 15s. 3d.; ditto from Nancekuke, 164*l.* 17s. 4d.; lead and silver from Nancekuke, 324*l.* 15s. 8d.=3950*l.* 8s. 3d.—Tywarnhayle cost, 3464*l.* 18s.; Nancekuke ditto, 440*l.* 18s. 8d.: showing a profit of 44*l.* 11s. 7d.; add balance from last account, 103*l.* 3s. 2d., leaving balance to next account, 147*l.* 14s. 9d.

At Wheal Uny meeting, on Saturday, the accounts showed—By call in Jan., 1024*l.*—Less costs and merchants' bills, 164*l.* 16s.: leaving balance at the bankers, 859*l.* 4s., which is estimated to carry on operations until Midsummer. The new 50-inch cylinder engine is contracted for, to be delivered in three months, and preparations made for the engine-house.

At a meeting of shareholders in the Merllyn Mine, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance in hand of 212*l.* 8s. 7d., and a balance of assets over liabilities of 305*l.* 2s. 8d. The agent's report, which is of a very satisfactory character, will be found among our "Mining Correspondence."

At Dalrhiew Copper and Lead Mine (Breconshire) second bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Deposit on 3000 shares, at 5s. each, 750*l.*—Total outlay to this time, 237*l.* 17s. 10d.: leaving balance to next account, 512*l.* 2s. 2d. The shareholders present were highly gratified at learning from the manager that the copper lode in the adit level was increased in size and quality; also the favourable reports received from Capts. Davies and Hoskin, who had been requested to inspect the property, and give an unbiassed opinion. A 50 ft. water-wheel, with pumping apparatus complete, had been contracted for. The new engine-shaft had been sunk 4½ fms. The produce of ore already was estimated to cover all the working expenses—the assay for copper yielding 33 per cent.

At a meeting of the South of Scotland Mining Company, on Tuesday, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, payable immediately. Messrs. Wm. Muschamp, C. Gilpin, J. Y. Watson, and G. Mackay, were appointed committee of management. A report of the mines will be found among our "Mining Correspondence."

At Wheal Mary Emma meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance in hand last account, 50*l.* 13s. 11d.; call of 5s. in Jan., 256*l.*; sale of 2 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs. of tin, 104*l.* 7s. = 411*l.* 0s. 11d.—By Jan. cost, 40*l.* 4s. 1d.; February, 43*l.* 18s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 15*l.* 0s. 3d.: leaving balance to next account, 311*l.* 17s. 3d.—Mr. James Diamond, the purser, reported that the parcel of tin now at surface would discharge the costs for March, and the mine promised to do well for the future.

At Boscean meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1355*l.* 12s. 9d.; wages from Oct. to end of Jan., 772*l.* 1s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 458*l.* 6s.; carriage, 18*l.* 10s. 2d.; lord's dues, 21*l.* 14s. 3d. = 2626*l.* 4s. 3d.—By call, 1200*l.*; tin sold, 512*l.* 5s.; sale of engine, 413*l.* 19s.: leaving to next account, 500*l.*—A call of 2*l.* 10s. per share was made.

At the Calvadnack meeting, the accounts for six months ending Feb., showed—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 471*l.* 5s. 11d.; call made in Oct., 250*l.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 221*l.* 5s. 11d.—A call of 10s. per share was made.

At the Boswidden and Wheal Castle meeting, the accounts for Nov., Dec., and January, showed—Balance from last account, 230*l.* 14s. 3d.; costs and merchants' bills, 724*l.* 4s. 4d.=954*l.* 18s. 7d.—By ores sold, 772*l.* 6s. 8d.; sundries, 6*l.* 13s. 1d.: leaving balance against the adventurers, 175*l.* 18s. 10d.

At the West Wheal Towan meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for six months, ending Feb., showed—Balance from last account, 800*l.* 5s. 8d.; costs and merchants' bills, 2714*l.* 5s. 6d. = 3514*l.* 11s. 2d.—By ores sold (less dues), 8*l.* 10s.; three calls, 3000*l.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 506*l.* 1s. 2d.

At Wheal Gill meeting, at Exeter, on Monday, the accounts showed—Cash received, 1000*l.*; paid cost-sheet, Dec., 66*l.* 5s. 9d.; Jan., 76*l.* 6s. 1d.; Feb., 111*l.* 2s. 4d.; commissions, 250*l.*; advertising and printing, 21*l.* 6s.; lesses on account, 96*l.*; on account of engine purchase (1150*l.*) 530*l.* 3s., leaves debtor balance to next account of 151*l.* 3s. 2d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made payable in two instalments of 10s. on the 28th inst., and 10s. on the 28th May.

Among the promising mines now being developed in Cardiganshire, we may mention the Dyfngwm and Bronfloyd, and few possess greater advantages. The former, situate to the west of the Delife mines, has a lode traced for a mile, varying from 15 to 30 ft. wide, and bearing large bodies of lead ore and spar to the very surface. So promising are the features of this mine, that some venture to predict, at no distant day, the employment of 1000 persons, and the produce superior in quantity to any other mine in Wales. The Bronfloyd was 150 years since one of the first mines in the county, but the raising of ore was confined to the surface. An adit has recently been cut into the lode, from which 150*l.* of ore was obtained in 10 fms. driving. Tributers are now raising ore at 6s. 8d. in 1*l.*, and the prosecution of the mine is likely to lead to the most favourable results.

The shares in Devon Consols North were issued on the 8th inst., and having all been fully paid on, and in the hands of *bonâ fide* holders, bear a premium. The men are proceeding satisfactorily with the costeaning, and the lodes, as they are opened on the backs, present features of high promise.

Shares have changed hands this week in Mary Ann, South Tamar, East Daren, West Caradon, Trelawny, Herodsfoot, Merllyn, Alfred Consols, Garreg, Venton, Heigneton Downs.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have taken place in Cobre at advanced prices; in Copiapo, Santiago, St. John del Rey, and United Mexican.

At the Asturian meeting, on Thursday, the trustees' report was unanimously adopted. The sale of the mines to Mr. Leon Lillo had been effected, and the difficulties which had been placed in the way of a settlement by dissentient shareholders had happily been got over, though with great loss. There would be 6347 shares in the new company for division among the English shareholders, equal to about 50 per cent. on the amount paid; 1028 were appropriated to the shares on which the loan of 2*l.* per share had been made, and 450 to the mortgages on the mine produce, making 8000 in all. There would remain in hand in cash, after all the Spanish claims had been liquidated, the sum of 2358*l.*

One of the directors of the Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica, R. Montgomery Martin, Esq. (the eminent author of several works on the colonies), with five Cornish miners, left Southampton on Thursday, by the Royal West India Mail, for Jamaica. This gentleman's experience, added to the active co-operation by credentials acquired from Lord Grey, will, doubtless, soon be enabled to place this adventure on a footing of some celebrity, as every account received from the mines evidence, beyond a doubt, the fact of the mineral wealth of the colony, the workings of which only require perseverance to prove the value of them.

The Linares report states that the Santa Tomas engine-shaft is nearly completed to the 45, and the sinking below that level proceeding very satisfactorily. The 55, east of San Anton winze, was in a beautiful lode, producing 5 to 6 tons of lead per fm. West it yields 2 tons per fm. East of Shaw's the lode has greatly improved during the week, yielding 4 tons per fathom, with appearances of improvement. The end of the old men's workings had been discovered in a lode worth 6 tons per fm. The tribute department was doing well Ore in stock, 833 tons 9 cwts.

Despatches from the Imperial Brazilian state that Gongo Soco is rapidly approaching that state of prosecution which cannot fail fully and economically to develope its resources, and when Joinville's 80 heads stamps are at work a greatly increased produce is expected. At Bananal the works were forwarded during the month with much expedition; Thomas's shaft had been communicated with the 24, but it proved poor. The produce of gold from the 1st January was—Gongo, 16 lbs. 1 oz. 1 dwt.; Bananal, 14 lbs. 2 ozs. 13 dwts.

At the National Brazilian the driving a shallow adit was being prosecuted vigorously. A new wheel and stamps were being erected, making 48 stamps heads in all. The produce from the 4th to 25th February was, Mks. 12 5 3 17.

From St. John del Rey we learn that the produce was 23,798 oits., equal to 3·59 oits. per ton; the supply of stone had fallen off, and 452 tons had been taken from the refuse heap. A strong body of men had been obtained for erecting new arrastres, which had been commenced. A very unfavourable change had taken place in the Bahu, but it was hoped to be only a temporary one, as a similar case happened before, when the vein again improved. The lode at the West Quebra Panella is lost, and the workings stopped. The St. John del Rey Mine is in 11,000 shares, upon which calls amounting to 15*l.* each have been paid. The returns of gold brought the mine into such a favourable state as to enable the directors to commence making dividends on the 5th December, 1842, from which time to the end of last year the sum divided was 141,625*l.*, being 12*l.* 17s. 6d. per share; the profits realising monthly warrant the expectation of a continuation of them.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company was formed in 1837, for the purpose of working certain copper mines in the island of Cuba, the capital being 70,000*l.*, in 7000 shares of 10*l.* paid. Prior to expending that sum, they came upon such rich courses of ore as to enable the directors to declare the undermentioned dividends during the 6½ years they have been worked:—

1840—21st January	£17,500	being £2 10 0	per share.
17th July	15,400	„ 2 4 0	„
1841—18th January	14,000	„ 2 0 0	„
19th July	17,500	„ 2 10 0	„
1843—17th January	23,975	„ 3 8 6	„
25th July	40,425	„ 5 15 6	„
1843—19th January	24,150	„ 3 9 0	„
15th July	18,725	„ 2 13 6	„
1844—3d February	7,000	„ 1 0 0	„
18th July	21,350	„ 3 1 0	„
1845—11th January	14,000	„ 2 0 0	„
11th July	10,500	„ 1 10 0	„
1846—16th July	8,050	„ 1 3 0	„
Total	£232,575	„ £33 4 6	„

Since which the concern has barely paid its current expenses. Sanguine hopes, however, are entertained that a revival of prosperity is near at hand, which we shall be pleased at having to record at an early day.

HULL, APRIL 17.—Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co. state, that the market for mining shares has been good throughout the week, with more disposition to do business. Tremaynes, Bedfords, and East Gunnis Lake, are in good request. Wellingtons continue to droop, but there are buyers at very low prices. Gustavus more enquired for. West Tolgus and Trefusis neglected. Bryntail, buyers, 16½, sellers, 17½. Alfreds 18 to 18½. Lewis 21 to 22. In other kinds, nothing particular to note.

LEAD ORES.

Ticketing at Bogill, on the 15th of April.

Mine.	*Tons.*	*Price per Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Machynlleth	55	£11 18 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	50	11 18 0	ditto
Strontian	78	11 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Gurtnadine	34	10 0 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
East Shallee	7	17 16 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

Sold at Douglas, Isle of Man, on the 16th April.

Foxdale	90	£12 5 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

Sold at the Mine.

Allt-y-Crib	10	£12 0 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	10	12 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Mine.	*Tons*	*c.*	*qr.*	*lbs.*	*Price per Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Drake Walls	6	5	0	0	£47 10 0	—Daubuz; Calenick; Williams.
ditto	4	0	0	0	40 5 0	—Ditto ditto ditto
ditto	6	5	0	0	47 10 0	—Union Smelting Company.
ditto	4	0	0	0	40 5 0	ditto
Birch Tor	2	10	0	0	52 12 6	—Calenick Co. and Williams.
Mineral Court	4	7	1	8	56 10 0	—Trethellan Company.
ditto	0	9	0	23	44 0 0	ditto
ditto	0	6	3	17	48 0 0	ditto
ditto	0	3	2	22	16 0 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 2, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, April 17.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price.*	*Mines.*	*Tons.*	*Price.*
Devon Gt. Cons. / Wh. Josiah	104	£5 18 6	Marke Valley	31	£2 9 0
ditto	100	7 0 0	ditto	24	2 0 6
ditto	99	5 12 6	West Caradon	85	5 16 6
ditto	97	5 8 6	ditto	84	6 12 0
ditto	96	6 6 0	ditto	45	7 6 0
ditto	87	4 19 0	ditto	41	3 16 6
ditto	85	4 19 0	ditto	40	14 11 0
ditto	72	6 6 0	Fowey Consols	80	8 7 0
ditto	69	6 0 0	ditto	66	6 4 6
ditto	65	6 4 0	ditto	65	1 9 0
ditto	63	7 9 6	ditto	50	5 14 6
ditto	43	5 8 6	Holmbush	90	8 18 0
Wh. Fanny	89	4 15 0	ditto	68	4 5 0
ditto	81	4 17 0	ditto	67	3 17 0
ditto	70	5 14 6	Wheal Friendship	92	7 18 6
ditto	64	5 12 6	ditto	82	6 0 6
ditto	61	4 17 0	ditto	31	4 12 6
Wh. Maria	56	4 17 0	Bedford United	140	6 0 6
ditto	54	9 16 0	Phœnix Mines	75	7 2 0
Wh. Anna Maria	62	5 8 6	ditto	32	19 0 0
Marke Valley	95	4 13 6	ditto	31	19 0 0
ditto	83	3 9 0	Wheal Busy	27	3 0 0
ditto	82	3 9 0	ditto	20	3 0 6
			Wheal Gorland	29	6 12 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Gt. Cons. / Wheal Josiah / Wheal Maria / Wheal Fanny / Wh. Anna Maria	1517	£8839 13 0	Fowey Consols	261	£1459 7 0
			Holmbush	225	1347 19 0
			Wheal Friendship	205	1366 10 6
			Bedford United	140	843 10 0
			Phœnix Mines	138	1729 10 0
Marke Valley	315	1137 18 6	Wheal Busy	47	141 10 0
West Caradon	295	2116 17 0	Wheal Gorland	29	132 10 0

Average Standard	£95 7 0	Average Produce	9½
Average Price per ton	£6 1 0		
Quantity of Ore	3163 tons	Quantity of Fine Copper, 291 tons 14 cwts.	
Amount of Money	£19,115 5 0		

LAST SALE.—Average Standard.....£102 1 0.—Average Produce..... 7½
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 94*l.* 12s.—Produce, 9½.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	132	£879 18 4
Vivian and Sons	710	4093 6 6
Freeman and Co.	339	1964 9 6
Pascoe Grenfell and Sons	323	1598 19 0
Crown Copper Co.	47	281 3 4
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	495	2457 5 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	951	6952 3 4
Schneider and Co.	166	887 19 6
Total tons	3163	£19,115 5 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrews Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 877—Tresavean 337—South Caradon 273—Wheal Comfort 272—Par Consols 264—South Tolgus 236—Treleigh Consols 85—Wheal Mary (Redruth) 74—West Wheal Jewel 70—West Trethellan 29—Richards' ore 19—Respryn 9.—Total, 2545 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and Parcels.—Tincroft 591—North Roskear 562—North Pool 552—Consols 448—Wheal Basset 362—Wheal Seton 307—South Frances 300—Fowey Consols 212.—Total, 3384 tons.

At SWANSEA, for Sale April 22.—Cuba, 458; Knockmahon, 365; Santiago, 356; Spanish, 118; Burra Burra, 113; Chili, 20.—Total, 1430 tons (21-cwts.)

ACCIDENTS.

Dolcoath.—John Harvey was killed here by a fall of roof.

Gwennap.—Joseph Gills was killed at Great Consols by a fall of roof.

Standish.—R. Preston was killed at the Bradley Colliery; and Catherine Calderbank was run over by the coal waggons at Victoria Colliery and killed.

Sunderland.—As James Spence was at work on a platform in the shaft at the third Lumley pit, a stone fell from a height of 20 feet, fractured his skull, and dislocated his shoulder. His life is despared of.

Durham.—William Mills was killed by a fall of roof in the Alexandrina pit.—Thomas Smurthwaite was killed by being crushed against the shaft side by a train of waggons at the Norwood Colliery.

Darlaston.—T. Evans was killed in a stone pit by a fall of roof.

Tipton.—R. Leader was so much burned and injured by falling into the "runner," which conveys the molten iron to the moulds at the Horsley Iron-works, that he died after lingering in the most excruciating agony for a period of three weeks.

Ilkeston, Derbyshire.—S. Straw was killed at Shipley Colliery by a fall of roof.

Cwmtwrch.—At the Hendreforgan Colliery, J. Davies was completely imprisoned in his place of work, by an extensive fall of roof behind him. His companions finding it impossible to remove the rubbish in time to save his life, as a last resource, bored through a pillar of coal, 35 feet thick, and safely released him after 24 hours' incarceration.

THE NORWEGIAN RAILWAY.—The concession of this railway, of which Messrs. R. Stephenson and Bidder are the engineers, has been given by the Government of Norway to Mr. John Lewis Ricardo and Messrs. Peto and Brassey. Its length is 50 miles, and it is to run from Lake Meusen to Christiana. The amount of the contract is 45,000*l.*, which includes the supply of locomotive plant and other rolling stock. The Government take one-half of the shares—private individuals the other half. The line is to be opened for traffic in May, 1853.

*** The great space occupied by advertisements in our present Journal has occasioned the postponement of several papers, communications from correspondents, and miscellaneous information.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

PUFFING WORTHLESS MINING ADVENTURES.—A correspondent, "Truth," gives us credit for the general caution which we are continually recommending to be exercised in the selection of mining enterprises for investment; but complains that our notices of various setts, under the head "Notabilia," and otherwise, neutralise all the good effect which repeated cautions would produce. We think "Truth" takes an overstrained view of the subject, and he is certainly quite in error when he states that "any report may be inserted by being paid for." We never receive pay for a single report, or notice, in the general reading columns of the Journal, only for ostensible advertisements, which should be taken as *ex parte* statements; but if people will walk over a precipice with their eyes open, they can only expect destruction. Reports and short notices, which appear in the Journal, are in every case authenticated; and were we to pursue the line of conduct advised by our correspondent, we must omit mining correspondence altogether, as it is impossible for any one to say whether such a sett is valueless or otherwise, or how it will eventually turn out. A large body of correspondence and notices of mining progress appears to us an advantage: it must be left to individuals to make their own selection, when they ought, by proper inquiry and investigation, to satisfy themselves they have a *bonâ fide* concern to deal with. Although we have never supported, but deprecated, the plan lately got in vogue, of dividing a mine into a large number of shares, for the purpose of raising a superabundant capital, under the seductive but illusive maxim of "No calls, no liabilities," we are quite sure the number of shares can never be made a criterion of value; and if a certain amount of capital has to be raised, over a certain period, it is of little consequence whether the mine is divided into 512 or 1024 shares. To every investor in mines we would repeat the word —caution! for although we know a great many valuable adventures are in the field, there are also many what our correspondent terms "worthless and villanous," by which the unwary may be deluded.

BOTALLACK.—We feel particularly obliged to our respected correspondent for his communication; the more frequently we hear from him, the more he will be esteemed by us.

"Inquirer" (Liverpool).—"Bitter Spar" usually occurs in the form of an obtuse rhomboid, imbedded in chlorite or serpentine, in the Tyrol, Sweden, Daupheny, and in North America.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS—PURE AIR IN MINES.—In our notice of Baron Von Rathen's compressed air apparatus, in the Journal of the 5th inst., we stated that the system was patented. We are requested by the inventor to say that, although such is the case, as applied to propulsion, if for sanitary purposes and the safety of human life, he freely gives them to the public. In another column will be found an advertisement of a new steam-engine called the "Victoria," also the invention of the Baron Von Rathen, and which it will be seen he announces as of a character combining power, economy, and safety to an extent never before obtained in an engine. He has also, after 33 years' experience, perfected a steam-boiler safety-valve for the prevention of explosions, a diagram of which is in preparation, and of which we shall give a description in our next Number.

"A Shareholder" (Leeds) pays us but a poor compliment, in supposing us capable of allowing our Journal to be made the medium of personal attacks, by a writer who even hesitates in trusting us with his name.

"H. E. N."—We have submitted the note to parties well acquainted with all the circumstances referred to, and are assured that there are no grounds whatever for his assertions. When he shall have taken his proceedings, and they come regularly before the courts of law, we shall, of course, notice the matter in the usual way.

"B." (Liskeard).—A letter addressed to our office will reach, and be attended to.

STRAY PARK, CAMBORNE VEAN, AND WHEAL FRANCIS.—"A Shareholder," by a second reference to the sale at Pool, on the 3d inst., will find that the first-named mines only sold 187 tons, amounting to 667*l.* 15s. 6d.; and the latter 120 tons, amounting to 419*l.* 12s. 6d., making, together, the sum mentioned—1087*l.* 8s. When the former quantity came to be weighed off to the purchasers, it was found to weigh 188 tons 19 cwts. 2 qrs., and the proceeds, 676*l.* 9s. 6d., which is *beyond* what it was computed. As "A Shareholder," the inquirer ought to know that Wheal Francis accounts are kept separate, and only the bi-monthly profit, or loss sustained, carried to the credit or debtor side of the general account. If he will look to the printed statement (which we have always considered affords more explicit information than any other we know of in the mining district), he will find it has been so ever since Wheal Francis became partly the property of the adventurers. The name of Mr. Vawdrey, and the highly-respectable members of the committee (all of whom hold a large interest in the concern), should be sufficient guarantee to any shareholder that all is right at head quarters. We find the tributers' gettings, for Jan. and Feb., only averaged 34s. 9d. per month; the tutworkmen's, 39s. 9d. We could have wished it had been more, for the benefit of all.

"R. W." (Leitrim).—We are very desirous to receive particulars of all local news in an way connected with mining, and at all times grateful to contributors. For the mass of interesting matter we weekly present to our readers, it must be evident that we are greatly indebted to numerous and widely-spread correspondents.

TAMAR CONSOLS.—We are at all times thankful for mining intelligence. Capt. H. (an uninterested party), writes us relative to the productive nature of the lodes, evidenced by the heaps of ore at surface, which confirms the official statements embodied in our paper of this week, the agent having undertaken to sample an increased quantity of silver-lead ores monthly.

"A Young Miner" (Bristol) should obtain Budge's "Miner's Guide;" Mitchell's "Manual of Assaying;" and our "Glossary of English and Foreign Mining and Smelting Terms." Mr. Weale, of Holborn, can furnish a list of works that would also prove useful.

"Ignoramus" (Glamorganshire).—To show the motion of the earth by the oscillation of the pendulum, it is only necessary that the latter should be suspended on a point which can move in all directions, similar to the peg of a top for instance; when, as the earth rotates, the bearing point moves beneath the point of suspension, and the pendulum having a tendency to keep in its original line of vibration in space, a graduated table placed beneath will slowly change its position, appearing to the observer as if the pendulum gradually altered its line of oscillation. It has struck us that a pendulum suspended by a point to a powerful magnet, similar to Mr. G. Little's new telegraphic instrument, would very correctly and beautifully show the phenomenon.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 19, 1851.

The MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

British mining in general having assumed that important character to which it is fairly entitled, and the eyes of the speculating public being directed to its progress, we shall, in conformity with our notice a few weeks ago, now commence a series of weekly papers, entering fully into the subject, from beginning to end.

Our purpose is to explain from the moment of taking a sett or setts what we conceive to be the best and proper guide in such case, to ensure its full development on systematic principles. Having resolved then to embark a capital *in* mining, the mode of selecting a fit, and eligible spot to lay it out in, with a fair prospect of its proving remunerative, is what all ought to aim at, and not to run rashly into any indiscriminate "bal" that chance may offer, or court the fancifully made up prospectuses, framed purposely to induce those predisposed to be duped by heedlessly embarking in them. On the contrary, all such schemes should be avoided; they are the dangerous shoals that have wrecked many a mine, and ruined many a man in mind and fortune, besides disappointing the hopes of others, without benefitting any but their unworthy concoctors.

Bubble mining companies have too frequently been brought before the eyes of our readers, and exposed whenever we have had the opportunity by facts of pointing directly at them. We are aware that many of these sort of speculations are even now in temporary existence, soon to be extinguished (it is to be hoped), if by vigilant inquiry the parties *already duped* only ponder awhile before paying the paltry calls periodically made upon them, and duly inquire into the facts—first, whether such a mine, as named, really exists, and is to be found in the locality pointed out; whether any labourers are there employed, and about what, at surface or below, and at what monthly expense; whether they have discovered any lode worthy of prosecution, and of what nature; at high or low-water mark, for this consideration may necessarily involve a very considerable expenditure, either in steam machinery or water-power. Are the labourers regularly paid, no truck system succumbed to; any liabilities to merchants or others left unsettled, whereby any individual shareholder may be pounced upon to pay, and his only remedy against his co-partners would then be to sue for contribution? It is only in concerns of this contemptible nature that such a deplorable state of things would exist. The prudent adventurer, "who looks before he leaps," investigates all these minute particulars first, or when embarking his money, not afterwards, as the ignorant man does. The prudent man selects his shares from a mine whose accounts are regularly examined, audited, and allowed bi-monthly or quarterly; where they are open upon the mine, or at the office of the company during business hours, for the investigation of any shareholder; where no secrets are withheld from him, no deception practised, but everything is, or should be, so conducted that, putting aside the speculative character of the object, he may rest satisfied in his own mind that his money is as safely deposited as though it were in his banker's hands, or invested in the public securities. This is the dignity of good mining; the other may be termed the depraved, and, like Satan, should be avoided.

Having selected a mine or several mines, and embarked money with confident reliance upon the prospects below, the next step is to see that you are united in the partnership with solvent and respectable men, likely to stand by and await the result, respond to the calls, keep a watchful eye over the expenditure, and suggest improvements. This point settled, another, of equal importance, is to test the talent of your agents upon the mine; look and inquire into their "life, character, and behaviour," whether qualified or otherwise for their places, for much depends on this. Shun all favouritism and relationship; do not be *cousined*, "crib'd, confined," or allow a relative of any one to be foisted upon you, to the exclusion of a more practical and better informed person, as is too frequently the case. The old Cornish adage says—"A good bal makes a good captain;" it might go on to the length of a comet's tail, and yet not unfold all; for when such "a good captain" *is made*, look about; he makes for all his kindred and relations. His name once up to this enviable position, his cares may be said to be at an end. He is sought after by others, who employ him to go and explore the hidden as well as the already discovered riches elsewhere. Frequently, and by favour, he is allowed to visit the mines of Spain, Sweden, or Germany, to bring home (in confidence) the wonders he may see there, or the faults he may imagine he discovers, for which he takes care he is amply remunerated; and then he has attained the height of his ambition, and fancies he has seen and knows enough. How few of these persons, calling themselves practical men, can set down to converse with the theoretical man of education and observance, and argumentatively display their talent, and show cause for maintaining their opinion. How many more, alas! are there who cannot put their ideas to paper in a business-like shape? This accounts for the little, the very little and meagre information that has been derived from this class. How few out of the many are there that have attempted to explain their knowledge, by written communications, to the societies formed in Cornwall and Devon. We look to the Polytechnic Society at Falmouth, the Geological at Penzance, the Institution at Truro, and what a paucity of information has been furnished by them. Ought we not to expect more? Premiums have been offered from year to year in vain, till the offer has become at last "a dead letter." No one starts from the ranks to gain the golden prize, or to remove the stigma. They seem to unite almost as a body, resolved to maintain the motto, "One and All," and thus selfishly retain the knowledge which practical experience has given them, hidden in their individual breasts, to corrode and die, "leaving not a wreck behind." How different would it have been had the proposed School of Mining been supported as it ought and deserved to be. We should have had by this time a new race of mining superintendents—men who, in their youth, had possessed the enviable advantages of solid and substantial tuition, in addition to their practical knowledge of subterraneous workings. These united would have removed away most of the old and rusty customs and observances of our fathers and forefathers, and sunk them into oblivion. By the radiated light of science and progressive improvements, spreading around from day to day, and from man to man, and by thus comparing one with another the experience gained by learning, and the perusal of scientific works, and applying the various theories with the facts observed below by the man in actual practice, what valuable advantages must inevitably have been derived. Take the following paragraph from a recent publication, as exemplifying the subject in its perfect sense:—

> The working miners of Cornwall possess, in a very eminent degree, that sense and shrewdness which are the most powerful auxiliaries of industry. Indicate to them what is right, and there exists not a doubt that their energies will be directed to its accomplishment; let them be inducted into the study and consideration of branches of science connected with the art which they practise; and in thus leading them to depend upon scientific knowledge, rather than that negative system—the doctrine of chances, which they now follow, a universal benefit will result to the mining interests of the British Empire—the one will aid the miner's practical experience, the other it requires but little reasoning to prove, in nine cases out of ten, mars his prospects, destroys his hopes, and leaves him struggling.

This will equally apply to the captain, who has risen from the rank of a working miner, as most of them have. What is now written is not intended other than for their welfare; no particular individual sits for the picture, nor is it meant to convey an idea that all are alike; there are a few exceptions, but then how few from so vast a number! and how valuable a store of practical information is thus locked up from the mining world, that would prove of great advantage to the rising generation. The distinguished position the few alluded to stand in, ought of itself to emulate all, and be the means of inspiring them to an active exercise of their energies, and beget a confidence in themselves, which has too long lain dormant. The few are respected and looked upon as planets in the mining hemisphere, while the many are content to remain as mere twinkling stars only. We beseech them to arouse from their lethargy!

Another department, that of correct account keeping, calls for watchful attention and systematic perseverance. This department we shall enlarge upon during the progress of the subject through the Journal—the present article may, therefore, be considered as introductory. We hope further to show the most judicious system of office as well as mine management, derived from sources of considerable practice; and shall as we proceed be happy to receive any hints in advancement thereof that our readers may choose to convey to us, which, after mature consideration, shall be made use of, if found available to our purpose.

In the Journal of the 5th April last we made some remarks on the TRUCK SYSTEM, originating in a case brought before the Wolverhampton magistrates, in which the defendants were fined 10*l.* and costs, and we are happy to find that a determination to eradicate the villainous system from the land is indicated in the proceedings not only of the Anti-Truck Association of Staffordshire, but also of that of Wales, and many wealthy and influential noblemen and gentlemen, their supporters, in both coal districts. A deputation of these two societies, headed by Lord HATHERTON, the Hon. E. R. LITTLETON, M.P. for Walsall, and Messrs. THORNELY and VILLIERS, M.P.'s for Wolverhampton, had an interview yesterday week with Sir GEORGE GREY, who received them at the office of the SECRETARY of STATE for the Home Department with great courtesy. In the conversation which ensued, it was shown that from the earliest times, when money became a medium of exchange, the truck system was introduced, its demoralising tendency observed, and numerous enactments were passed for its suppression; notwithstanding which it still existed in many parts of the kingdom in total and barefaced defiance of all law and justice. By its operation the working man is defrauded of at least one-fifth of the only capital he possesses—his labour. His free agency is wrested from him, his spirit of independence and advancement broken down, and dependent on his labour and the tommy ticket for a bare subsistance, without a farthing in his pocket, he is degraded to the condition of the mere serf, and the system has had the visible result of such effects, wherever it has been adopted. By it the truck master has a great and unjust advantage over the man who honestly pays his wages in money, giving the labourer the right and advantage of going to the cheapest market—the former being able to undersell the latter, by producing a similar article, the labour to produce which has cost less. A prominent feature was also made of the fact that the trucksellers themselves were not on an equality, but by this supple mode of exchange one might rob the labourer of his hire to the extent of 5 per cent., while another, more cruel and grasping, or more needy, might, and often does, exact 25 per cent. The ruinous influence on the retail tradesman is most apparent. A case was shown where a tommy shopkeeper carried on a business in a barn at 10*l.* a year, equal to five or six general chandler's shops, which would pay ten times the amount in rent and taxes. The defects in the present laws were considered, and we are glad to learn that the deputation departed much satisfied with the interview, and firmly convinced that the Government would take up the subject, and introduce some vigorous measures for the total suppression of the system.

A powerful movement is taking place in South Wales, in consequence of a vile and dirty attempt, on the part of Messrs. FOTHERGILL, of the Abernant Iron-Works, to introduce the truck system, and that, too, in its most hateful form—a mean evasion of the law, and a pretended payment in money of the wages to the working men. A meeting, so numerously attended that numbers could not gain admittance, was held at the Town-Hall, Aberdare, on Wednesday week, at which the statement of the Rev. THOMAS PRICE, Baptist Minister, left no doubt on the minds of all present that the hateful, debasing, and unjust system, was budding in their prolific valley. The shop which had been brought into notice was, it appears, formerly kept by a Mr. LEWIS, and had no connection with the Abernant or any other works. The workmen at the former were all regularly paid in cash before they left the premises, and had their regular "draws" in money when required, and they could purchase what they wanted when and where they pleased. At present, it seems a workman, wanting 10s., has a cheque given him, which he takes to the shop, where one man gives him goods for it, placing them on the counter; while another hands him over the amount in coin, which is immediately transferred to shopman number one, and dropped into the master's till—he paying, as has been ackowledged by one of the firm (or, at least, stated so by Mr. PRICE), a per centage to the FOTHERGILLS on the cheques. In fact, the speaker affirmed that he could, if it was not for fear of their discharge, bring forward 20 of the workpeople to prove that they were compelled to take out goods at this shop for their wages. Few, we believe, will envy the disgraceful notoriety which is brought upon the Abernant firm, who, for the sake of adding to their profits, have condescended to become trucksters of the necessaries of life, to enable them to wring from the workmen —the very producers of their own wealth—a further modicum from their hard-earned pittance. We regret to find that the truck system prevails at the Varteg, the Blaenavon, the British Iron Company, and a few other works, where the victims, if they require ever so trifling a sum in money, are compelled to take inferior goods, and sell them at a shameful loss. We trust, however, that the total abolition of the base system is at hand. Public opinion is roused; and that powerful engine is even superior to the law itself—a law, in this instance, defied and evaded with impunity. Resolutions were passed at the meeting for the establishment of an Aberdare Anti-Truck Association, and pledging themselves to use every exertion to counteract the demoralising influences of the system.

In our last Number we noticed, at some length, the formation of a company, under the title of the EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY, formed with the view of extending the manufacture of iron for the supply of the markets of the three presidencies, the adjacent islands and states, and even those of England, at economic yet remunerative prices, with the superior kinds of iron used in the manufacture of steel, thus superseding the Swedish and Russian metal, for which at present so high a price is paid. We have since had an opportunity of inspecting a variety of specimens of the ores, and the manufactured metal in its various processes, and in several forms—as pig and bar, cast-steel, springs, horse-shoe nails, &c., all of which present the usual indications of a first-rate metal, and which can be rendered in the English markets, notwithstanding the distance from the manufactory, at remunerating prices. The charcoal made from the jungle wood is of a quality rarely if ever seen in this country; and there is also a fine specimen of chrome pigment, manufactured from the chrome ores, which are abundant. A complete series of these specimens, interesting as coming from our distant Indian possessions, and valuable from their intrinsic quality, will be open for inspection at the forthcoming Exhibition. The former company, at Porto Novo and Beypore, made the first attempts at manufacture of iron on a large scale in India, and, like most pioneers in science, though they have not reaped an abundant harvest themselves, they have got over the difficulties attendant on such an establishment, and paved the way for their successors, the present company, to raise a gigantic and profitable commercial enterprise on a firm and lasting basis.

The period is most opportune, as the introduction and progress of the railway system into India, which we may now hope to see in full vigour, will give a great stimulus to the exertions of the company; while the production of many forms of castings on the spot, which could not well have been transported from England, will in turn aid the progress of the railways. Upon the whole, a more legitimate or more promising channel for investment does not at present exist; and we have no doubt, with proper management, the most brilliant success will mark its development.

The committee of the MINING EXCHANGE may now fairly be said to have entered on active operations; and on looking over our "Share List" will be seen those mines in which actual business has been transacted on the Exchange in the past week. The official share list has not yet been published, and at present it only comprises those mines which are known to the committee. From this circumstance the inference must not be drawn, that it is their intention to exclude legitimate and *bonâ fide* speculations; any mine will be eligible to be put on the official list as soon as a sufficient guarantee is given to the committee of the respectability of those connected with it, and the general character and soundness of the undertaking. We believe the wish of the gentlemen forming the committee is in every way to encourage honourable mining enterprise, and, at the same time, to see that its operations are carried out in a fair and open spirit, so that many of those evils which have been justly complained of will not only be remedied, but totally avoided. The introduction of reform where it was so highly needed, will be looked upon with aversion but by a few; and their absence from the scene of operations will, we are convinced, tend to lead to a beneficial effect, and will discourage those individuals who, we are sorry to say, are occasionally to be met with in our mining districts, who start worthless concerns, solely with a view of plundering the honest adventurer, and enriching themselves with their ill-gotten gains. If the committee act fairly and justly—and we have no reason to believe they will do otherwise—no individual, whose character will bear scrutiny, will be refused admittance to the Exchange; and by the same rule, all respectable mines, started with honest intentions, and prosecuted in a proper manner, will likewise be included in the same category, while those of a contrary description will be excluded. The advantage of such an institution as this to the public cannot be too highly recommended. Those who choose to profit by the protection it affords can do so, and it will only be their own faults if they do not avail themselves of the manifold facilities for the transaction of business which, when it comes into a more extended sphere of working, it will afford them. Their *locale* at present is confined, and their labours are as yet but young. Until we see more of their proceedings, it would be rash to form any immature judgment as to the effect they will have on mining enterprise generally. One great fact is already achieved—an open market is found for the sale and purchase of shares in mines. There may be faults in the constitution of the governing body; these, however, time will remedy. The committee have the means of doing much good, and a great deal of harm, according as they use their power; but we trust that, as their experience ripens, they will use it for the benefit of all, and not lose sight, by an invidious feeling, of that prudent discretion which at this period appears to actuate their resolutions.

The third and last report on the value of different varieties of British and other coals for the purposes of the steam naval service, from practical experiments made by Sir HENRY T. DE LA BECHE, and Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, is now before us, having only been presented to the two Houses of Parliament since the 2d instant, the day on which it is dated. In the present report, as in the two previous ones, the same endeavours have been used to give rather a practical than a scientific character to the experiments. The coals have, in all cases, been burned with varying draughts of air in three successive experiments, for the purpose of eliciting the conditions most favourable for their combustion, and the mean of the three trials is supposed to represent their economic value. The two previous reports included the principal Welsh and Newcastle coals, with some varieties from Lancashire; the present one completes these series, while specimens from Derbyshire have been experimented on and added. The coals of Scotland have not been furnished in numbers sufficient to determine the relative value of the different coal-fields of that country, nor have the authors felt authorised to make purchases to complete the series. The coals from the Scotch fields are, however, interesting and worthy of careful examination, from their importance and their known value as steam-producing coals. Coals from the colonies and from foreign coal-fields have been analysed and examined, but received in quantities too small for experiments under the boiler. It was considered expedient to examine coals from numerous localities, in order that the superior qualities of each might be elicited, and to meet the various requirements of the naval service. It is rare to find in one coal combined all the qualities essential for the full requirements of a steam-ship—quick production of steam, large evaporative powers, smokeless combustion, capacity for stowage in small bulk, power to resist attrition, and freedom from qualities tending to spontaneous combustion, in addition to other properties of less importance.

The coals experimented upon, and furnishing subject matter for this report, consisted of 37 samples from Wales, 18 from Newcastle, 7 from Derbyshire, 28 from Lancashire, and 18 various, among which are a few

COALS SUITED TO THE STEAM NAVY:—*Showing the Mean Composition of Average Samples of the Coals.*

WELSH COALS.	Specific Gravity.	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Nitrogen.	Sulphur.	Oxygen.	Ash.	Per Cent. of Coke.
Aberaman Merthyr	1·305	90·94	4·26	1·21	1·16	0·94	1·45	85·0
Abercarn	1·334	81·26	6·31	·77	1·86	9·96	2·04	68·4
Machen	1·297	71·08	4·88	·95	1·37	17·67	3·85	65·2
Birchgrove Graigola	1·360	84·25	4·15	·73	·86	5·58	4·43	85·1
Cadoxton	1·378	87·71	4·34	1·05	1·75	1·36	3·57	82·0
Vivian and Sons' Mirfa	1·299	82·75	5·31	1·04	·95	4·64	5·31	67·1
Brymbo Main	1·300	77·87	5·09	·37	2·73	9·53	4·22	55·4
Vivian and Sons' Rock Vawr	1·301	79·09	5·20	·66	2·41	8·34	4·30	58·6
Brymbo Two-Yard	1·283	78·13	5·53	·54	1·88	8·02	5·90	56·2
NEWCASTLE COALS.								
Willington	—	86·96	4·95	1·05	·88	5·12	1·04	—
Bowden Close	—	84·92	4·53	·96	·65	6·66	2·28	—
Haswell Wall's-End	1·296	83·47	6·68	1·42	·06	8·17	0·20	62·7
West Hartley Main	1·264	81·85	5·29	1·69	1·13	7·53	2·51	59·2
LANCASHIRE COALS.								
Ince Hall Company's Arley	1·272	82·61	5·86	1·76	·80	7·44	1·53	64·0
Haydock Little Delf	1·257	79·71	5·16	·54	·52	10·65	3·42	58·1
Ince Hall Pemberton Yard	1·348	—	—	—	—	—	—	60·6
Haydock Rushy Park	1·323	77·65	5·53	·50	1·73	10·91	6·68	59·4
Moss Hall Pemberton Four-Feet	1·258	75·53	4·82	2·05	3·04	7·98	6·58	55·7
Haydock Higher Florida	1·218	77·33	5·56	1·01	1·03	12·02	3·05	51·1
Ince Hall Pemberton Four-Feet	1·276	77·01	3·93	1·40	1·05	5·52	1·09	57·1
King	1·300	73·66	5·30	1·68	1·58	9·06	8·72	62·4
Haydock Main Florida	1·267	77·49	5·50	1·27	·88	12·84	2·02	54·4
Wigan Four-Feet	1·209	78·86	5·29	·86	1·19	9·57	4·23	60·0
Ince Hall Pemberton Five-Feet	1·269	68·72	4·76	2·20	1·35	18·63	14·34	56·5
Ince Hall Company's Furnace Vein	1·314	74·74	5·71	1·53	·96	13·52	4·04	58·4
Caldwell and Thomson's Rushy Park	1·271	76·17	5·46	1·09	·91	14·87	1·50	58·7
Moss Hall Pemberton Five-Feet	1·283	76·16	5·35	1·29	1·05	10·13	6·02	56·1
Moss Hall Company's New Mine	1·278	77·50	4·84	·98	1·36	12·16	3·16	57·7
Caldwell and Thomson's Higher Delf	1·274	75·40	4·83	1·41	2·43	19·98	5·95	54·2
DERBYSHIRE COALS.								
Earl Fitzwilliam's Elsecar	1·296	81·93	4·85	1·27	·91	8·58	2·46	61·6
Hoyland and Elsecar Company's	1·317	80·05	4·93	1·24	1·06	8·99	3·73	62·5
Earl Fitzwilliam's Park Gate	1·311	80·07	4·92	2·15	1·11	9·95	1·80	61·7
Butterly Company's Portland	1·301	80·41	4·65	1·59	·86	11·26	1·23	60·9
Butterly Company's Langley	1·264	77·97	5·58	·80	1·14	9·86	4·65	54·9
Loscoe Soft	1·285	77·49	4·86	1·64	1·30	12·41	2·30	52·8
Coleshill Company's Bagillt Main	1·269	88·48	5·62	2·02	1·36	0·86	1·62	55·8
Ewloe	1·275	80·97	4·96	1·10	1·40	8·20	3·37	54·5
Ibstock	1·291	74·97	4·83	·88	1·45	11·88	5·99	50·8
SCOTCH.								
Kilmarnock Skerrington	1·241	79·82	5·82	·94	·86	11·31	1·25	49·3
PATENT FUELS.								
Livingstone's Steam Fuel	1·184	86·07	4·13	1·80	1·45	2·03	4·52	—
Holland's and Green's Patent Fuel	1·302	70·14	4·65	1·15	—	—	13·73	—
FOREIGN COALS.								
South Cape	—	63·40	2·89	1·27	·98	1·01	30·45	—
Mount Nicholas—Break o' Day	—	57·39	3·91	1·15	·90	9·10	27·55	—
Fingal	—	57·21	3·38	1·20	1·32	7·80	29·09	—
Jerusalem	—	68·18	3·99	1·62	1·12	5·89	19·20	—
Douglass River—East Coast	—	70·44	4·20	1·11	·70	9·27	14·38	—
Tasman's Peninsula	—	65·54	3·36	1·91	1·03	1·75	26·41	—
Schouten Island	—	64·01	3·55	·94	·85	3·38	27·17	—
Whale's Head—South Cape	—	65·86	3·18	1·12	1·14	7·20	21·50	—
Adventure Bay	—	80·22	3·05	1·36	1·90	4·80	8·67	—
Lignite—Trinidad	—	65·20	4·25	1·33	·69	21·69	6·84	—

Scotch, one Irish, and five descriptions of patent fuel. The total number of experiments were thus three each, on 108 specimens of coals, or 324 in the aggregate; and the general results may be gathered from the following table, in which, however, a few of the sundries and the patent fuels are not included:—

Table, showing the Average Value of Coals from Different Localities.

Locality and No. of Samples.	Lbs. water evap. from 212° by 1 lb. of coal.	No. of lbs. evap. per hour.	Weight in lbs. of 1 cub. foot of coal.	Space occupied by 1 ton in cubic feet.
Wales (37)	9·05	448·2	53·1	42·71
Newcastle (18)	8·37	411·1	49·8	45·3
Lancashire (28)	7·94	447·6	49·7	45·15
Scotland (8)	7·70	431·4	50·0	49·99
Derbyshire (7)	7·58	432·7	47·2	47·45

The analyses show generally that the quantities of carbon and hydrogen regulate materially the economic value of the coals; still these are marked exceptions to this rule, which have only been discovered by actual trial beneath the boilers. The following table shows the specific gravity, with the quantity of carbon, hydrogen, and ash, in 100 parts, the remainder being nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur; and also the per centage of coke in the average of each coal:—

Table, showing the Average Composition of Coals from Different Localities.

Locality, and No. of Samples.	Sp. gra. of coal.	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Ash.	Per centage of coke.
Wales (36)	1·315	83·78	4·79	4·91	72·60
Newcastle (18)	1·256	82·12	5·31	3·77	60·67
Lancashire (28)	1·273	77·90	5·32	4·88	60·22
Scotland (8)	1·259	78·53	5·61	4·03	54·22
Derbyshire (7)	1·292	79·68	4·94	2·65	59·83

We conclude our present remarks with the annexed interesting summary of the average composition of the various principal coals experimented on; and shall, in next week's Journal, commence publishing the descriptive particulars of the several collieries from which the samples have been forwarded.

Original Correspondence.

CHEAP COAL.

Sir,—The very sensible letter which you published last week, on the subject of "Cheap Coal," signed "J. Richardson, C.E.," contains an omission which I wish to supply. Mr. Richardson calculates that, after deducting freight, at 6s. 4½d. per ton, the present prices only leave the coal-owner 6s. 7½d. per ton. There are, however, to be taken off this 6s. 7½d. the following charges:—

City dues	1s	1d per ton.
Discount and scorage	0	4 ,,
Factorage and commission	0	4 ,,
Making together	1	9 ,,

So that the coalowner only receives 6s. 7½d.—1s. 9d. = 4s. 10½d. per ton. Even this low sum is more by 1s. a ton than the north country coalowner has received for his coals during the last three months. When I state, as I can safely do, that north country coals cannot be shipped under 6s. 6d. per ton on the average, I have said enough to indicate the condition of that trade here. The best Yorkshire coal is found, by fair trial, to be from 25 to 30 per cent. inferior in quality to the best northern coal, or in money about 5s. a ton.—A. B.: *Durham, April* 14.

NITSHILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Sir,—In reply to your correspondent, "Inquirer," I may state that the quantity of air passing along the east level of Nitshill Colliery, on Friday last, was 14,400 cubic feet per minute, and that by natural ventilation—that is, without furnace, fan ventilation, steam-jet, or any other process for procuring air, and exclusive of what was passing into the west level workings. Any of your correspondents acquainted with Scotch mining will acknowledge that it is more than ever was in any pit in Scotland before, and that (considering the area of the excavation, under 80 acres), it was such as to satisfy the owners that it was sufficient to ventilate the colliery. Mr. Dunn, the Government Mine Inspector, states, in last week's Journal, that he has examined the colliery, and all the circumstances relative to the accident; and I think "Inquirer" should desist making insinuations, until the result of the investigation is made public.—H.: *April* 14.

ON THE VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.

Sir,—Your correspondent, on the prevention of gas in coal mines by boring holes, is not altogether without common sense; he has just as much as one could expect from a person unacquainted with the working department of mines. To one who has spent nearly half-a-century in working in and superintending extensive collieries, the scribbling of mere theorists is painful. Once for all, let me tell the Government and Sir George Grey, the inspectors of coal mines, and the whole world, that there is no secret in the proper ventilation of coal mines; every difficulty may be overcome by simply *sinking more shafts*. Never forget that, though such an artificial power as a cupola is capable of making a coal mine safe of the extent of 100 acres, or any other limited amount, yet it does not follow that the same cupola would render a mine of *unlimited extent* safe. Nevertheless, the addition of one or two more cupolas would render a mine of the greatest working magnitude perfectly safe. Here you have the sum and substance of the whole matter.

The general practice, however, is, instead of sinking more shafts, to attempt to force a current of air through the mine, by having recourse to what is called the steam-jet, or the fan, which I could prove, in many instances, only make bad worse. "All very good (says the coal-master who loves his money more than his men's lives), but look at the cost!" True, my dear sir, but, on the other hand, look at the sacrifice of human life; and think on the awful solemnity of the soul being snatched out of time into eternity at a moment's warning. What is the pecuniary loss compared to this?—J. C. Sutcliffe: *Gawber Colliery, Barnsley, April* 1.

FLOATING OF SOLID IN FUSED METAL.

Sir,—I thought, once or twice, of replying to your anonymous correspondent from Dorchester; but I found that, unless I had been by profession a schoolmaster, and he a boy upon my form, it would be difficult to convey pleasantly the rudiments which he required; but that very useful character having now appeared in the person of Mr. William Wood, of the Dowlais Iron-Works, I shall take leave to state a few more facts, in order that we may all have the benefit of his brief and authoritative instructions. In October last, when animadverting upon Mr. Nasmyth's geological lunacies, or lunatic geology, I remarked that the general law of fluids, passing into a solid state, was expansive, and not contraction—the reason being that the crystalline is found to be less dense than the spherical arrangement of particles. As an instance, I adduced the floating of icebergs as a more consistent exemplification of what might occur on the plutonist's molten ocean. It thus appears my sad fate to be slain by Mr. Wood with a feather out of my own wing. These remarks led to my attention being called to a letter in Poor's *American Railroad Journal*, of which the object is to invalidate my late father's arguments in his paper "On the Shrinkage and Expansion of Cast-Iron." The objections of the writer, Mr. N. M. Stratton, of the Novelty Iron-Works, are very acutely advanced. The subject is one of considerable complication and difficulty, and this is not the first time that the views in question have provoked discussion; but, as I have already said, I do not pretend to adjudicate upon the differences. The point, however, which Mr. Wood disposes of with such concise facility, is in reality the main question in dispute—viz.: whether solid or fluid iron is most dense. The fact of pieces of solid cast-iron rising to the surface, and floating upon it, when liquid metal is poured into a ladle is, *primâ facie*, a direct evidence that the fluid iron is the heaviest; and, that being proved, there would remain very little difficulty in attributing the smaller gravity of the solid metal to its crystallisation. But as solid lead, or tin, will also float upon fluid iron, and as it is impossible to assume that such iron is heavier than these substances, the floating ceases to be any proof as to relative density, and an explanation is required, which may meet both cases; for nothing clearly would be more unphilosophical than to assign two different causes for the same effect. The great heat required to develope iron as a fluid, may, by its expansive power, more than counteract the density of a spherical composition; in consequence of which it may follow that although the cold iron is crystallised, yet the contraction which takes place by loss of heat, after it first assumes the solid state, eventually renders the cold iron more dense than the fluid. This is the view which Mr. Stratton takes; and as substances unquestionably heavier than iron will float upon it, it must be admitted that the floating is no proof that the cold iron is not, according to his supposition, the densest. There may be electrical repulsions engendered by the opposition of temperatures, or other unknown properties of heat may be called into play; for extraordinary discoveries have been made respecting the actions of this mysterious imponderable in hot fluids, and much more undoubtedly remains unknown; but it is very far from improbable that, as I suggested, a mechanical effect arises from the fluidity of the metal which is adjacent to the cold substance being impaired. The strongest fact against this supposition is the circumstance that the pieces of iron rise out of the fluid when it is poured upon them. To account for this it would be necessary to assume that a greater loss of heat and impaired fluidity is suffered by the fluid metal at the under surfaces of the solids, betwixt them and the ladle, where the fluid is in its thinest substance, and is most insulated from the body of the hot mass. We know that imperfect fluids will support substances greatly exceeding them in specific gravity. Thin mud, for instance, will support very weighty matters. And it is not only the mobility of the circumjacent particles of fluid iron which is diminished by the abstraction of their heat, but a film, immediately in contact with the cold substance, is congealed to rigidity; besides which, the particles that are tending to arrange themselves in the form belonging to solidity (and which tendency is ultimately counteracted by their re-dissolution, when the heat of the whole fluid mass overcomes the chill, which the cold intrusion only locally imparts), are in the state in which iron is supposed to have its greatest bulk—that is, when the crystalline arrangement is at its greatest temperature before the shrinkage begins, which continues until the metal is cold. In such circumstances there would be a considerable bulk of lighter matter to rise through the dense fluid. The difference in the specific gravities of lead or tin and iron is so slight, compared to the difference which viscid fluids can support, that even platinum might be expected to float under the circumstances. This is the amount of my suggestion, which I leave to the judgment of those competent to decide upon it. It by no means precludes the necessity of further investigation to discover if a clearer explanation can be assigned from the relations of electric condition. As to "E. P.'s" discoveries, I can only say that the second, which assigns particles of air enclosed in rigid metals, and which become *lighter by being heated*, making the *substance lighter* which encloses them, it will prove a most valuable acquisition to the supporters of the igneous school in their eructation of lodes.

I am glad to see a correspondent has called attention to the invaluable researches of the Baron Von Reichenbach. That the human body, or other animated forms, should alone remain insulated from the constant influence of that magnetic force which pervades all Nature, is, *primâ facie*, an assumption contrary to common sense. On the contrary, we ought to expect that influence to be more important in proportion to perfect organisation; but the varying condition of our bodies under more palpable physical agencies, and the great subtlety of the influence to be examined, have, notwithstanding undoubted evidence of its effects, baffled the desultory attempts which have hitherto been made towards a rational investigation of its phenomena. Add to which the very nature of the subject has made it an especial field of action for the imposter, and for that theoretical and confused train of reasoning which is the discredit of every science, until facts are rigidly ascertained. No doubt the baron's researches will continue to meet, as they have met, every prejudiced kind of opposition, as well as absurd application. Men of science, who consider they have attained to ultimate results, are exceedingly averse to novelties which disturb the cut and dried systems which they receive honour by teaching. In physiological discoveries, especially both before and since the days of the persecution of the great Harvey, the opposition has been more bitter and inveterate than in any other science. The professors have such an immediate interest in maintaining that the whole as a body, and each one as an individual, knows all that is necessary to be known respecting our frames and the cure of diseases, that we must, perhaps, attribute to this the intensity and agitation with which any new light is condemned, which shakes their systems, or troubles the daily routine of practice. The magnetic susceptibility which the baron has clearly ascertained to be the property of a large proportion of healthy individuals, explains the discredited agency of the miner's "divining rod," which, in the face of unquestionable evidence, has been treated as a fiction by the *wise*, because they did not know how to fit its effects into any nook of their popular programes; yet, under a proper investigation, it is eminently calculated to throw light on the nature and agency of electric currents passing in fissures, vertical to the main terrestrial current, upon the deposition of the minerals which are found within them.—David Mushet: *April* 4.

MINING IN CHINA.

Dr. D. J. Macgowan, corresponding member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, has thrown much light on the subject of the presence of coal seams in China, and the results attending the working. He states that this mineral exists, to a greater or less extent, throughout the different mountain ranges which girt the great plain of China. On its northern boundary it is met with in numerous localities, on the Celestial Mountains, on the Mongolian steppes, and various offsets of the Altai range, the most productive of which are Shinking and Shánsi. Unskilful mining, and the absence of cheap means of transit, greatly enhance the cost. Except for manufacturing and culinary purposes it is little used, the inhabitants trusting to the furs and skins of animals for protection from the extreme rigour of their winter. Chinese mythologists gravely state that in some of the mines the furnaces still exist in which Núrkwa fused stones for repairing holes in the heavens. The most ancient worked deposits lie in the middle and southern parts of the empire. The coal most in demand is called Kwang coal, from the province of Húnán. It is black, very compact, columnar structure, occasionally irridescent; and from a superabundance of carbon, almost analogous to Pennsylvanian anthracite. It burns intensely with a little blue flame, deposits a red ash, and the specific gravity is 1·34.

Numerous varieties are produced in the provinces of Kiángsú, Chehkiang, Singán, and Chángshán; and the probable annual produce in China is about 820,000 tons, producing nearly $6,060,000 The paucity of the supply is not owing to the poverty of the mines, but chiefly to the want of those facilities for mining which the steam-engine alone can supply. The earliest notice of coal is recorded in the history of the Hun dynasty, from 202 B.C. to A.D. 25, or 2050 years ago; while in Europe it has been little known above 300 years. To appreciate rightly the value of these vast coal deposits, extending from Corea to Siam, its value must be applied to the changes which are taking place in the route of transit with western Europe, and the prospective greatness of Anglo-Saxon states springing up in the neighbourhood of the Chinese shores.

The Staffordshire Ten-Yard Coal.—Messrs. Bagnall and Jessons, of the Tividale Colliery, Rowley Regis, have had prepared for the Great Exhibition a magnificent diagram, being a section of the great 10-yard coal, as worked in their pits, and of the full natural size. It shows the various subdivisions of this valuable coal bed, with their several partings and alternations, some of which are scarcely perceptible, while others contain layers of shale from 2 to 6 inches thick. The whole seam is really composed of 14 separate layers of coal of various qualities and character, the best part being the Top Slipper, Rooves, White, and Lamb's coal near the roof, which is good for domestic purposes, and together about 9 feet thick. The next best is the Sawyer in the lowest divisions, together 4½ ft. thick; the inferior kinds of coal are sold to the iron-works in the neighbourhood. The diagram is a striking object in the Exhibition, and in connection with the specimens of coal on view will excite much interest. The colliery is 214 yards deep.

Radstock Coal-Works, near Bath.—The colliers at these works (between 800 and 1000) have struck for higher wages, alleging that their present remuneration will not allow them to subsist even upon dry bread alone. They have had a meeting at Kingswoodfield, when some money which had been collected in their behalf was divided amongst them. Notwithstanding the large numbers in which they congregated, their behaviour was perfectly peaceable and orderly, but they continue firm in their determination not to resume work at present prices. One man, with his wife and five children, it was stated, had only earned, for many weeks, 5s. 9d. a week, and many others were in a like condition. Should the turn-out continue much longer, the consequences will be most disastrous to all parties.

Coals for the French Post-office Packet Service.—The contract for the supply of 7,900,000 kilogrammes of coals, for the use of the Post-office packets in the Mediterranean, has been taken as follows:—M. Vincent for 2,000,000 kilogrammes, at 3 fr. 43 c. the 100 kilogrammes, to be delivered at Marseilles; M. Panifex for 2,800,000, at 3 fr. 61 c., at Malta; 600,000, at 4 fr. 75 c., at Athens; and 1,000,000, at 4 fr. 75 c., at Constantinople; and M. Margrave 1,500,000, at 3 fr. 95 c., at Alexandria.

The *Genoa Gazette* announces that, in consequence of the high price of coal at Palermo, foreign coal is to be admitted, until the end of June, free of duty.

Coal in New Zealand.—A valuable and extensive seam of coal has been discovered by Mr. J. S. Caverhill, at Motanau, about 40 miles north of Port Cooper, on the east coast of the Southern Island. The seam was about a mile and a half long, by 18 to 36 inches in thickness.

A French company has obtained a contract from the Pontificial Government for lighting Rome with gas.

Mr. Moore, a member of the National Board of Trade for the Promotion of Irish Manufacture, is exporting a large cargo of Irish slates to America.

Kilbricken Mining Company.—On Thursday, a meeting was held before Master Richards, for the proof of debts. A claim of 50*l.* on the part of Fredk. Crockford and others, for rent of offices in King-street, St. James's, was disallowed as a debt. Other claims, from Ireland, amounting in all to 100*l.*, were adjourned for further proof. With the above exceptions, the calls have been responded to in discharge of the outstanding liabilities. This company is nearly wound up.

Merionethshire Slate and Slab Company.—On Wednesday, at a meeting before Master Sir W. Horne, for the further settlement of the list, the cases of 11 alleged contributories were investigated, and, with the exceptions of Mr. G. Tollitt, who was settled for 30 shares, and Mr. J. T. Rathbone, who was included without opposition for 40 shares, stand over for the production of additional evidence. There are altogether 84 names on the contributory lists as brought in by the official manager, of which the Master has already ordered 17 to be definitively included, and a few to be expunged.

National Disinfected Manure Company.—After considerable discussion the claim of Mr. Philip, solicitor to this company, for 400*l.*, in respect of his bill of costs, has been compromised by Mr. Harding, official manager, for 180*l.*

Cheltenham Hotel.—After finally settling the list, a call of 30*l.* per share has been declared, to discharge the liabilities, amounting to about 20,000*l.*

Sligo and Shannon Railway.—This is the only company "incorporated" by Act of Parliament, the royal assent having been given in Aug., 1846, under the operation of the Winding-up Act. The line was to commence at Lough Gill and run through the Arigna iron districts and Loltrim to the Shannon, but only 5000*l.* of the deposits was paid in, and the liabilities still outstanding amount to between 6000*l.* to 7000*l.* The list of contributories consists of 142 persons, 82 of whom, having signed the deed and paid the deposit, have been placed on the list.

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In 4000 Shares.

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JOHN VIVIAN, Esq., Pencalenick, Truro.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Josiah H. Hitchins, Esq., Consulting Engineer to the Devon Great Consols Mining Co.

BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock.

The engine-shaft of this Mine is distant only about 300 fathoms directly west of the engine-shaft of Great Wheal Maria (now Devon Great Consols), the two setts being divided by the River Tamar. Wheal Williams is situate at Latchley, in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall. The sett is traversed by several lodes, two of which are a continuation of those which form a junction at Wheal Maria, but they have been only partially developed. All the lodes are intersected by a powerful cross-course about the middle of the sett. The engine-shaft is sunk to the depth of 20 fathoms on the north lode, which is 5 to 6 feet wide, and the different levels driven, even so shallow, have yielded about 150 tons of good copper ore.

An engine-shaft has been sunk 30 fathoms on the south lode, which averages 3 feet in width, and has returned from the several levels black and yellow copper ore—good specimens of which are now to be seen at the office. The accompanying Reports testify to the more than ordinarily good prospects of this mine, and in particular, the positive manner in which Capt. James Richards (the chief agent at the Devon Great Consols) speaks of the results, is very encouraging.

There are erected on the mine an engine-house, a 45-inch cylinder steam-engine, pumps, and other materials, as well as a counting-house, smith's shop, and other necessary buildings. The exceedingly high terms upon which the former Company held the grant, rendered it inadvisable for them to continue the operations, however successful they might be. These high terms arose from there being upwards of 50 applications for the sett at the time the late adventurers obtained it.

The present adventurers having obtained the sett with a considerable and a very important addition to it, together with the machinery, &c. (which the promoters put in good working order), at the moderate dues of 1-15th, are willing to dispose of 2000 shares, at £2 10s. per share, which, after paying for the sett, plant, and preliminary expenses, will leave £2000 for working capital.

Applications for these shares may be addressed to J. H. Murchison, Esq. 20, St. Helen's-place, London. No allotments will be made, but transfers will be given on payment of the money.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Duchy of Cornwall, the Cost-book Rules provide that no adventurer shall hold less than five (4000ths) parts, or shares, in this mine.

REPORTS.

Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mine, Aug. 17.—Having been requested by the late company to attend occasionally for the purpose of assisting their agent in carrying out the operations of the Wheal Williams, I have had frequent opportunities of noticing the character and quality of the different lodes contained therein, and I now beg to forward you a detailed statement of the same.

Wheal Williams is situate at Latchley, in the parish of Calstock, in Cornwall, immediately adjoining these mines, westward, and contains several lodes, two of them (being a continuation of those at Wheal Maria) having been partly developed. The engine-shaft is sunk on the north lode to the depth of 20 fathoms, and levels have been driven from thence both east and west. The 20 fathom level east is only driven a few fathoms from the shaft; the 20 fathom level west is driven a considerable distance. The lode throughout this driving is at least 5 feet wide, and composed of mundic, capel, peach, prian, and copper ore in places, of rich quality. The shallow level, 7 fathoms from surface, is also driven a great distance from the shaft. The lode here is 6 feet wide, and very kindly, containing gossan, light capel, mundic, peach, prian, with black and yellow ore. From the two last-named levels 15 tons of ore have been returned. The south engine, or gossan, shaft is sunk 30 fathoms in a lode averaging 3 feet wide, and exceedingly kindly, being composed of every possible characteristic necessary to constitute a productive lode. A 30 fathom level has been driven east 20 fathoms. The lode for the first 10 fathoms is 2 feet wide, composed principally of a beautiful light capel; latterly it became larger, being 5 feet wide, composed of capels, abundance of white mundic, prian, and some good ore. The 20 fathom level is driven both east and west a few fathoms, and the lode throughout is very promising, being composed of gossan, prian, peach, and in places nests of black and yellow ore. In the 20 fathom level west there is a cross-course, 15 inches wide, from which good stones of lead have been broken. At surface there is a counting-house, store-room, blacksmiths' shop, with an engine of sufficient power to give the mine a fair trial.

Taking into consideration the quantity of ore raised above the 20 fathom level, combined with the favourable appearance of the lodes, and the similarity of strata to that of these mines (Devon Consols), I have no hesitation whatever in stating is as my belief that the prosecution of this mine must be attended with success.

JAMES RICHARDS, Chief Agent, Devon Great Consols.

Wheal Williams, March 31.—Agreeably to your request, I have this day surveyed the above mine sett, and as far as a surface survey can admit of, the sett presents peculiar and interesting features, both in its geological and relative position to the neighbouring mines, being situate at a very favourable distance from the granite, occupying a beautiful pan of ground on the banks of the Tamar to the west, the stratum of which answers in character and appearance to the killas of Devon Great Consols; the lodes that traverse this sett are the continuation of those which have realised such extraordinary results on the opposite banks of the river. The striking resemblance on the backs, which cannot fail to be seen, the character of the gossan and halvans that remain, are conclusive evidences of the identity. Three lodes have been discovered, but only two operated on, and those to a very limited extent, the particulars of which I am not able to describe, nor can I give the exact quantity of ore returned; but on this head suffice it to say that at a very shallow depth a good course of ore has been discovered, which is of itself a proof that the lodes are productive, and justifies the opinion that this sett possesses prospects of no ordinary character and value; and I have no doubt that, under a well-directed and spirited operation, the most beneficial results will be obtained. The plant on the mine consists of a 45-inch cylinder engine, with some pitwork, smiths' and carpenter's shops, counting house, &c. ROBERT DUNSTAN, Chief agent, West Caradon.

The reports of Mr. Arthur Dean, C.E., and Capt. Hambly, former agent at this mine, will be found in the prospectus, which may be obtained at the office.

WHEAL TREWANE SILVER-LEAD, ST. KEW, CORNWALL.

Divided into 4224 shares,

1224 of which are retained by the present proprietors—the remaining 3000 shares will be issued to unexceptional parties at £2 each, which includes all calls up to the present time.

COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM CALDECOTT, Esq., Frating Lodge, Colchester.
JOHN PARLEY, Esq., Royal Crescent, Notting-hill.
JOHN BROWN, Esq., Hammersmith.
WILLIAM TAYLER, Esq., 2, Adelaide-place, London.

Bankers.—Commercial Bank, Lothbury.

Trustee—J. Mayhow, Esq., Coggeshall, Essex. *Purser*—Thomas Reid, jun.

This mine is situate in the parish of St. Kew, five miles from Camelford and Wadebridge, and two from Port Isaac, and in the proximity of the old Treburget Mine, from which, in the last few years of her working, more than £60,000 was paid to the adventurers. The mine is held under a lease for 21 years, at 1-15th dues. About £6000 have been expended in erecting a steam-engine, water-wheels, crusher, stamps, and sinking shafts, pitwork, driving levels, and laying out dressing-floors. The engine-shaft is down 30 fathoms; and levels driven from different points, the 9 fathom level has been driven north 30 fathoms, and the lode in this level has a most promising appearance, from which returns have been made. The lode in the present end is 1 foot wide; it is also driven south from the shaft 20 fathoms, and the lode averaging from 2½ to 3 feet wide, and from which some very rich lead ore has been raised. The 16 fathom level has also been extended both north and south, and the lode equally good.

The 20 fathom level has also been driven north from the shaft 60 fathoms, where for some distance the backs have been stoped away; it has also been extended 50 fathoms south, through a good lead lode, where there have been a few fathoms stoped away, but leaving a great quantity of backs to be worked.

The lode in the end being very much improved, and being composed of gossan, mundic, spar, and a good branch of lead.

The 30 fathom level has been driven north from the shaft 13 fathoms, the lode averaging 18 inches wide, and the ground very congenial for lead; the lode altogether of a most promising nature; the same level has been driven south 18 fathoms, and the lode 2 feet wide, of a most promising character.

A shaft is in course of sinking south, through a killas, similar to the killas in the Treburget Mine, by means of a 26-feet water-wheel. There are four lodes in the sett—the eastern lode is 4 feet wide, producing good stones of silver-lead.

The Wheal Sarah lode is a gossan lode, very rich for silver, containing, by analysis by Mr. Longmaid, 50 per cent. for lead, and 56 ounces of silver per ton of ore—several tons of which have been sold at £20 per ton. From the fair inspection of the gossan from this lode, the value of a ton of dressed ore may be stated at £11; and the quantity discovered from the present backs is about 2000 tons, which can be dressed down to 250 tons: this, at £11, would realise £2750; and if the gossan become more argentiferous, the value of each ton would be proportionably higher, and to this expectation we are led by the analysis of Mr. Longmaid.

The raising and dressing of this gossan can be done very cheap, and there can be no doubt that excellent results will ensue from its exploration.

The sett extends about three-quarters of a mile on the course of the lodes, and it is estimated that from £1000 to £2000 will be amply sufficient to make this a profitable and dividend-paying mine.

There is on the mine a smith's shop, account-house, bucking-house, steam-engine, water-wheel, crusher, whims, and every requisite for working the mine.

Extracts from Captains T. RICHARDS and JEHU HITCHINS, the highly-esteemed practical mining agent, and the elder brother of Mr. Josiah Hitchins, the celebrated discoverer of the adjoining mines. Mr. Jehu Hitchins has also consented to undertake the duties of managing agent of this mine, for which his great experience, sound judgment, and long-tried integrity, eminently qualify him:—

Captain Richards, who inspected the mine in October last, recommends at once to put down a trial shaft southward, to take the lode 10 or 15 fathoms deep, and run down on the course thereof, which would save time and expense. I would also recommend costeaning, and lay open the backs of the other lodes and branches, and for such I mean, of course, costeaning; and the working of the mine judiciously carried out, in the way proposed, there is every probability the adventurers will be well remunerated for their outlay.

Mr. Jehu Hitchins, in his report of the 27th February, says:—The new shaft, south to the lode, which Capt. Sand says has been cut in the bottom 6 fathoms below the surface, I went down to see, and I broke some promising stones of lead, intermixed with beautiful spar, similar to those you will receive—this is a kindly channel of ground. I cannot say decidedly that this is the lode, as without a better insight of it, and its underlie, I would not venture an opinion; be it the lode, or be it what I would quite as soon, or rather, see is a branch leading into the lode, I think it a very favourable object. Too much expectation should not, as yet, be entertained of this particular discovery, although this, coupled with what I have been told of the appearance of the lode in the north part of the mine, in the 9, 20, and 30 fathom levels southward, confirmed by what I myself saw in the heaps of refuse from the lode, in the shape of gossan and lead ore, I should candidly and honestly say that your mine is well worthy a spirited trial.

Applications for prospectuses, and for the remaining shares, to be made to Mr. Thomas Moxon, stockbroker, 3, Austinfriars; Mr. C. E. Secretan, Stock Exchange; and Mr. Thomas Fuller, 31, Threadneedle-street, London (on or before the 23d inst., after which no application will be received), where plans and specimens of the ore may be seen, and every information obtained.

PENCRAIG LEAD MINING COMPANY.—

APPLICATIONS for the REMAINING SHARES in this Company having now nearly reached the number under offer, a MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE will be held at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Oswestry, on Thursday, the 24th day of April inst., for the purpose of ALLOTMENT OF SHARES, at which meeting a day will be fixed for a General Meeting of Proprietors, to arrange and confirm the constitution of the Company

In the meantime, applications for the remaining shares will be received by the secretary, Bell Williams, Esq., at the office of the company, 16, Castle-street, Liverpool.

PENCRAIG LEAD MINING COMPANY,

LLANRWST, NORTH WALES.—Divided into 1500 shares, at £8 per share.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

EDWARD WYNNE THOMAS, Esq., Oswestry—*Chairman.*
EDWARD MORRIS, Esq., Mayor of Oswestry.
JOHN ROBERTS, Esq.
THOMAS MINSHULL, Esq., solicitor, Oswestry.
Mr. RICHARD EVANS, Oswestry.

Purser—E. W. Thomas, Esq. | *Secretary*—Bell Williams, Esq.
Local Manager—Mr. Robert Roberts. | *Bankers*—The North and South Wales Bank.

Payment to be made as follows—viz.: £2 on allotment, of which £1 forms the working capital, and £2 on each succeeding month.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,—No. 16, CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

With a view more fully to DEVELOPE the resources of this well-known MINERAL DISTRICT, an arrangement has been entered into with the original proprietors of these mines to have them worked by means of an influential Public Company. The present proprietors to receive for their interest in the mine (being the cost of purchase and the value of machinery, material, &c.) the sum of £10,500*l.*, of which £8000 is taken in shares in the new undertaking—thus at once taking up 1000 shares, leaving £1500 as a reserved fund; of this £500 is deemed sufficient to carry out all the works suggested in Captain Davey's report, and develope a large extent of minerals on these lands, proved to be intersected, as shown upon the plans and sections, with several valuable lead lodes—one only of which is now worked, and from which, at the present shallow depth of 32 yards, near £2000 worth of ore has been sold, in working comparatively but a short time. This vein has been well proved by two levels and a shaft on its course. On the lowest level the improvement is very decided, from whence much the largest portion of the produce has been obtained. No lead has yet been wrought downward on this level—thus leaving many thousand pounds worth of ore in sight.

These trials have induced the original proprietors to continue sinking on the engine-shaft; it is now sinking through the vein, at 9 fathoms under the lowest level; the ore here fully bears out the expected improvement in depth, and justifies the confidence of finding a large and valuable deposit there.

The present water-power machinery, as will be seen by the report, is sufficient to accomplish all the contemplated works for draining the mine, crushing and dressing the ores—leaving the steam-engine on the works in reserve.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the secretary, Mr. Bell Williams, 16, Castle-street, Liverpool, from whom plans and prespectuses can be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

SIR,—I request you to allot me shares in the "Pencraig Lead Mining Company," or any less number that you can allot me; and I hereby agree to pay the amount of call on such shares.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Dated this day of 1851. Occupation.....

REPORT OF CAPT. GEORGE DAVEY.

Llanrwst, March 6,—Having forwarded you a section of the mine workings, with remarks on the machinery, depths of the shafts, driving of the lodes, &c.; also showing a proposed line for a new adit level, to be commenced about 50 yards down the stream, south-west of the present boundary line, or extreme extent of land granted to the Company by George Davies, Esq., who, after seeing the plans and walking over the ground, consented to the proposal, provided the land was preserved from any further encroachments than was allowed, agreed on, and specified in the lease of the mine.

When this level is complete, the whole of the water will be discharged through the same depth of 32 yards from the top of No. 1 shaft, instead of being pumped, as at present, near the surface, or within two yards of the said top of the shaft. There will also be 40 yards fall for a pressure engine, from the higher pool to the 32 yards level, which will perform duty, raising water from the mine, and using 50 gallons of water per minute to what the wheel now requires 400 gallons—being eight times the effective power as at present, sufficient to work for several years, and likely 100 yards deeper on all the lodes connected with the shafts Nos. 1 and 2.

The principal workings have been on what is called on the plans the north lode, as lettered on the line of the run—therefore, nearly east and west directions, which I consider to be the main or leading lode in the mine. The lodes vary in width from 6 to 18 inches, but this lode is 2 feet wide in some places. In working the backs there is sufficient room for miners to work without breaking the walls on either side.

There is another lode parallel to this, which may be traced from the plantation north of the farm-house at Pencraig to the eastern boundary of the sett, on which there are old workings, as noticed on the map.

The distinction of north and south lodes must only be known from No. 1 westward, as, from the intersection which takes place near No. 1, it is reversed. From No. 1 shaft the 32 yards level is driven 30 yards south-west on the south lode, as lettered on the line crossing the higher pool—15 yds. of which have been productive, as may be observed on the section running from north-east to south-west.

There is also another parallel lode, more to the north, which is to be seen in the river above Pencraig House, the direction of which, by tracing or dialling, must be within a few yards east of the said No. 2 shaft. The Frith lode also crosses the field to the west of No. 2 shaft, in a direction running from south-east to north-west.

There are also two cross-courses, one almost to the extreme east part of the sett, from the range of old workings near the boundary south of the house by Llanrwst-road, has been producing from time to time large returns of ores. The other parallel cross-course is to be seen by the lower pool, and crosses the road, west of the boundary of the sett, but can trace no workings thereon. There is also a large range of elvan running through the sett on which No. 2 shaft is sunk—marked with a green shade on the plan.

I find that ores raised by the miners working on the lode, for the last twelve months, amounted to about 160 tons, selling for £2000, done with sixteen men, besides the expenses of washing, &c.

Labour cost for the year, say	£	800	0 0
Lord's dues		200	0 0
Leaving a clear profit of		1000	0 0
Total	£	2000	0 0

I consider this part worked is below the average returns of what may reasonably be expected from the future operations. After the completion of the level, having five good lodes intersecting each other so near the No. 2 shaft, from the present favourable appearances, we may calculate that 100 men may be set to work on the different lodes upon similar terms, and very probably at a lower scale, as the ores improve in depth—making a better produce, with less sulphur, and reduced charges in the washing and dressing.

You have the advantage of a good road for the cartage of ores to Trefrew, 3 miles, for shipping, with every convenience for the dressing, also a crushing apparatus attached to the wheel. As the mine can be worked so very economically in the pumping, &c., having such good opportunities for application of water-power, and opening a level at a moderate expense, my opinion is, that it will turn out a very profitable concern.—Hoping it will give entire satisfaction to the spirited adventurers, I remain, &c.,

GEORGE DAVEY.

P.S.—Many great and good mines have been discovered in similar valleys—two of the most productive and profitable in Great Britain, now working, may be named in the number—viz., Great Devon Consols (or Wheal Maria) Copper Mine, Devonshire, and East Wheal Rose Silver-Lead Mine, Cornwall.

LAMPEN CONSOLS COPPER MINE,

IN THE PARISH OF ST. NEOT, CORNWALL.

Divided into 5000 shares.—Deposit £1 per share, which includes a call of 5s. per share for working expenses.

COMMITTEE.

HENRY ASHLEY, Esq., Windmill-street, Gravesend
FRED. REYNOLDS, Esq., 15, Old Broad-street, London
J. RICHARDSON, Esq., Eaton-street, Pimlico, London
WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., Richmond-road, Barnsbury

Bankers—Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street, London
Devon and Cornwall Bank, Liskeard

Purser—E. Anson Crouch, Liskeard, of West Caradon
Managing Agent—Captain Henry Taylor, of West Caradon
Secretary—Mr. H. Peet, No. 48, Threadneedle-street, London

This mine is held under a lease at 1-20th dues, and extends about a square mile; there are several very promising lodes in this sett, which have been worked on for marquisite or white mundic, only to the depth of 26 fathoms, and which have produced such large quantities of that mineral that refining houses have been erected on the mine, and large quantities of metal extracted therefrom.

There is another engine-shaft sunk 36 fathoms deep, and levels driven east and west about 10 fathoms, from which it is confidently assumed, that large courses of copper ore will be found underneath the mundic, it being a general opinion among persons conversant with mining that mineral rides a good horse; and it is also anticipated that if silver could be extracted from this mundic some years ago, so as to give a profit to the adventurers—it will, in the present improved state of chemical knowledge, now be rendered a source of very considerable gain.

It is now proposed to clear up the shaft 36 fathoms, by the aid of a powerful water-wheel now on the mine, which is of sufficient power to sink the mine much deeper. The outlay of the former adventurers has been very considerable in sinking the shafts, driving levels, and erecting of buildings on the mine, the whole of which are available for bringing the mine into a rich and profitable state of working, and it is confidently expected that £1250 will be amply sufficient to bring the mine into a dividend-paying state.

West Caradon, Feb. 24.—This sett is situated in the parish of St. Neot, Cornwall, and lies directly south of, and contiguous to the Wheal Caroline, formerly Wheal Mary Consols; it is bounded on the east by two setts, called Tin Hatches, and Wheal Noble. This sett possesses three lodes of an east and west bearing, which are parallel with the lodes in the fore-mentioned mine (Caroline). The stratum is a metalliferous clay-slate, at about one mile south of the granite. These lodes were wrought some years ago to a depth of 15 or 20 fathoms; and, although I cannot speak from personal knowledge of the prospects of this mine, as left by the former party, yet, being present when an old miner, called Treberth, who is now confined to his room through illness, and who is well acquainted with the mine, gave a favourable statement, and from what I have heard from others, I am led to conclude that the mine is worthy of being resumed, especially as it can be worked to advantage by a large and powerful wheel, which is fixed in a good position for forking the water; the expense of flat-rods, and a lift of pumps, would be comparatively little when compared with the advantages likely to accrue from properly opening the mine. ROBERT DUNSTAN.

Alternum, Nov. 3.—Lampen Consols' middle engine-shaft is 36 fathoms deep; the bottom level is extended about 10 fathoms east and west, the lode in this level is large and kindly; there is another shaft to the west of the engine-shaft, sunk to the depth of 26 fathoms; between these two shafts we had a good course of ore, from 2 to 3 feet wide, in the back of the 26 fathom level; we had also ore in the back of the 10 fathom level. We did not drive much in the levels, we sunk the shaft 10 fathoms, and took away several hundred tons of ore from the backs, both in the new and old workings; the quality of the ore from this lode, at least a great proportion of it, was very superior. The mine was drained by the aid of a water-wheel—the water in the mine was very easy. I would strongly recommend you to explore this middle lode; it is very promising, and has produced a great quantity of ore in proportion to the ground expended.

W. TRENBERTH.

Application for shares to be made to Thomas Fuller and Co., 51, Threadneedle-street, London; J. Sims and Co., Tavistock (on or before the 22d inst., after which no application will be received); and H. Peet, secretary, 48, Threadneedle-street, London, where plans and specimens may be seen.

DOLANGWYN SLATE QUARRY, NEAR ABERDOVEY, NORTH WALES,

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS SEEKING INVESTMENT.

A fine SLATE PROPERTY, in NORTH WALES, now presents itself to the notice of the public; it is only 7 miles distant from a shipping port (Aberdovey), with a good turnpike-road the whole way—at which port the Slate and Slab can be shipped at a moderate freight, either for London or Liverpool.

The joints in the Quarry are very good, and the metal (a bright blue, and free from spots) is equal to any produced in the Principality.

The extent of the vein is about three-quarters of a mile in length, by an average width of from 20 to 30 yards; and, from the favourable position and inclination of the vein, it can be opened and wrought at a comparatively small outlay. The fall for refuse is all that can be wished for, and the space ample for centuries.

There is water-power sufficient for all purposes of machinery within about 250 yards of the Quarry, to which an incline can be made at a trifling expense.

It is proposed to put this property into 4000 shares, at £5 each. The allotment of shares will take place in the early part of the next month (April). A deposit of £1 10s. per share will be required upon allotment, and no call to be made at a less interval than three months, and then only of 10s. per share, with the full consent of a majority of a general meeting, to be called for that purpose.

A General Meeting will be called within 14 days after the allotment of the shares, when trustees and a managing committee will be chosen from amongst the shareholders present.

Applications for shares (not less than five), prospectuses, &c., to be made to the Secretary, at the offices of the Union Mining Company, 6, Austinfriars, London.

CHARLES WHEATCROFT, Secretary.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS CONSOLIDATED MINES,—ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Divided into 10,240 shares.

Of this number 2240 shares are held by proprietors; 2000 shares have been already subscribed for at £2 10s. per share—leaving 6000 shares to be disposed of—viz., £2 10s. per share.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin, Stone, & Co.

SECRETARY—Mr. James Bartlett Truscott.

OFFICES,—1, THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

These valuable Mines, now consolidated, have been taken up by a number of gentlemen, at dues of 1-24th and 1-16th. The mines are closely connected and parallel with the Great Crinnis Mine, and lie between that mine and Par Consols, which latter mine is universally known. Mr. Treffry's quays adjoin, being only half a mile from the principal shaft; and, by means of a tramroad, which may be laid down at little cost, the locality of the mines is the most advantageous in the county. One (70-inch) engine is in the course of erection, and another is contracted for.

The following is Captain RICKARD'S report:—

Pembroke and East Crinnis Consolidated Mines, April 5.—I beg to hand you my report of Pembroke and East Crinnis Consolidated Mines, and to offer a few remarks for our further proceedings. There are numerous advantages connected with these mines, as may be seen by the plans and sections where shafts are sunk, and cross-cuts partly driven, for the purpose of intersecting parallel lodes in both mines. At the old engine-shaft, in Pembroke Mine, from present end of cross-cut, 40 fathoms at most in driving, would intersect one of the east Crinnis lodes (north lode), and open a new mine for more than three-quarters of a mile in length. In the 100 fathom level, Taylor's shaft (Pembroke) 180 fathoms are driven west on a lode varying in size from 6 feet to 14 feet wide. Here a cross-cut is driven from the said lode 16 fathoms south, which cross-cut, if continued 35 fathoms further, would come under the old engine-shaft above-mentioned (which shaft is only sunk 70 fathoms from surface), thereby opening a great deal of ore ground, not only in depth, but would also be productive along to surface. At Carlyon's shaft (Pembroke), from the 100 fathom level, a cross-cut is driven 28 fathoms north, where a lode is intersected from 12 feet to 14 feet wide—a good dredge lode. In driving about 20 or 30 fathoms east from the present end, we shall come in contact with the large slide which runs nearly parallel to the Pembroke and East Crinnis lodes; therefore, I may venture to say this will open a considerable portion of ore ground, extending to the east, and parallel to the Par Consols Mine. We have cleared up Hudson's shaft (East Crinnis) to the adit level; the masons are progressing as fast as they possibly can, and we hope in about a month the engine-house will be completed. Our object will be to fork the water in this part of the mine by means of the 70-inch engine bought of the Charlestown adventurers. By costeaning we have discovered several lodes, both north and south of the East Crinnis great lode, which have never been wrought on in either mine. Chubb's shaft is sunk 90 fathoms: a level is driven on the course of the lode east, parallel with the Par Consols lodes, and about 50 fathoms south of that sett. I cannot ascertain the true size of this lode, but, from the most authentic sources, I find it is from 16 to 18 feet wide, worth not less than 10 tons to 100 kibbles. A cross-cut from this point south (say, 45 fathoms) would intersect two very promising lodes which we have lately discovered—one 7½ feet wide, the other varying from 4 to 6 feet wide, both underlaying north, the south lode about 4½ feet in a fathom, the other about 1½ foot in a fm. Consequently, we shall expect them to form a junction in the 40. Taylor's shaft (Wheal Unity) is sunk 40 fathoms from surface, where a cross-cut is driven 40 fathoms south; the lode in this part of the mine is 4 feet wide, the ore of rich quality, worth about 7 or 8 tons for 100 kibbles. This shaft is distant from Chubb's 205 fathoms.

It is not only my own private opinion, but also the opinion of some of the most experienced miners and mine agents in this county, that with economy and judicious management, these mines (now consolidated) will take their stand amongst the best paying mines in Cornwall.

Reports from Captains Peter Clymo, John Bray, William Gripe, William Bray, Wm. Coad, Richard Barkle, and Mr. Edward Pearce, the late purser, may be seen, as also plans and sections, upon application at the offices of the company.

Applications for shares to be made to Mr. Alfred Lyons Bellinger, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, and to Messrs. Watson and Bennett, 32, Royal Exchange, London.

WEST TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, CORNWALL.

This mine is divided into 1024 shares, of which 524 will be disposed of at 30s. per share and to be conducted on the "Cost-book System."

Purser—Mr. John Wymond. | *Agent*—Capt. John Hambly.
Bankers—Hodge and Co.

This is a silver-lead mine, situated in the parish of Landulph, in the county of Cornwall, and adjoins that of the South Tamar Mine, under the River Tamar. The ore-floors, &c. will be on the bank of the Tamar, from which all the produce will be shipped, and supplies received; therefore, if the advantage of locality be taken into account, as compared with some mines, a large profit may fairly be calculated on, from the great saving in land carriage. This sett is about a half-a-mile north and south on the run of the lodes, and a mile east and west in duchy lands, and bounded by the best lead mines in Devon, South Tamar, from which they are returning 90 tons of rich ore per two months, and nearly the whole of it taken from the ends driving towards this mine; and the farther they drive south the richer the lode appears to be, running into this new mine, from which there is not the least doubt there will be, in a short time, large quantities of ore risen.

In this mine there is an adit being driven about 20 fms.; the lode is from 3 to 4 ft wide, with well-defined walls, composed of soft blue killas, and the lode is now producing some beautiful silver-lead near the surface. A small steam-engine will be required for effectually working the same.

This sett is held under the Duchy of Cornwall, by a letter of licence at 1-12th dues, with a promise of their being reduced when the lease is taken up.

It is the intention of the present proprietors to dispose of 524 shares (so that the parties coming in may have a majority), at 30s. per share, and that 20s. per share be paid to the present company, and 10s. be applied to the working of the mine.

A plan of the sett may be seen at Mr. John Wymond's office, Callington, the purser; Capt. Hambly, Calstock; or at Mr. John Gibson's, No. 9, Catherine-street, Devonport, to whom application for shares may be made.

No application will be received for less than four shares. The following reports have been received from the several mine agents whose names are attached thereto. Any parties wishing to become adventurers, will have every opportunity of inspecting the mine, as the proprietors court enquiry.

REPORTS.

West Tamar Mine, Feb. 28.—This mine is situate on the west side of, and abutting on, the River Tamar, in the parish of Landulph, and about eight miles from Plymouth. The sett is very extensive, a mile from east to west, and half-a-mile from north to south. There are great advantages in working this mine, as all materials and machinery may be imported, and the ore exported, without the expense of land carriage. There are three lodes in the sett, two of them are east and west courses, and one north and south. Of the two former but little can be said, as the work done on them is very limited; but I have been informed that stones of copper have been taken from one of these lodes, in draining one of the fields. The latter is evidently the South Tamar lode, which is well known to have yielded great quantities of silver-lead ore, and at the present time leaving a good profit to the adventurers. South Tamar Mine lies to the north of this sett—the River Tamar bears the division of the two setts. The present adventurers have driven a level 20 fms. on the course of this lode, which has been productive of rich stones of lead; in the present end the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of flookan, spar, and mundic, intermixed with lead in such quantity as is seldom found so very near the surface. I believe this to be a very good sett, and can strongly recommend it; and, with regard to future working, I would advise the continuance of driving on the course of this lode as a head—there is a rise of ground from 35 to 40 fms. Those backs will be gained in driving from 150 to 200 fathoms, and at this point I believe this lode will prove productive, and if so this ground may be all taken away, and the mineral returned without machinery for pumping. This ground will not be expensive for working, as the present end is now in the course of driving for 15s. per fathom, and my decided opinion is that a small outlay will realise a profit to the adventurers. JOSEPH EDDY.

Calstock, March 21.—I have this day, according to your request, inspected the West Tamar Mine, in the parish of Landulph, in the county of Cornwall. The locality and situation are good, being near and adjoining the best silver-lead mines in the county of Devon. This sett is extensive, running north and south on the course of the lodes, and about a mile east and west. The lodes of the Tamar Consols Silver-Lead Mines, from which immense quantities of rich ores have been sold, and are still profitably working 200 fathoms below surface, are running direct into the west ground of this mine. This sett also adjoins the South Tamar Silver-Lead Mine, from which they are now making large returns of rich silver-lead ore. The same lode runs direct into the West Tamar Mine, on which I find you have driven an adit end in this mine about 20 fms., in a soft blue killas, most congenial for silver-lead; the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, well-defined walls, and producing good samples of ore near the surface, and strong indications of a rich lode below. A small engine should be erected near the river, and by sinking 20 fms., and exploring the lode north and south, I think I am justified in saying, from the locality and present appearance in the adit end, there can be no doubt but this will make a profitable and lasting mine. JOHN HAMBLY.

Wheal Langmead, March 27.—According to your request, I have inspected the West Tamar Mine sett. I find that the sett extends about half-a-mile on the course of the lode, and nearly a mile from the east to the western extremity. I have inspected the lode, which has been opened for about 20 fathoms by an adit opening in the cliff. I find it to be a very promising lode, about 4 feet wide, composed of flookan and gossan, strongly impregnated with silver-lead ore (with leaders of spar, also containing lead); but the adit, which is being driven, is gaining but little depth. I would, therefore, recommend that a shaft be sunk, and I have no doubt that, in about 10 or 12 fathoms depth, according to the very promising appearances of the end at present, a regular course of ore might be cut. Having had upwards of 50 years' experience in the South Tamar Mine (or Cowls), I can confidently assert that, according to appearances, this lode is a continuation of that which is now so profitable in the South Tamar, every indication bespeaking it to be as good a speculation in every point of view. B. ROBINS, Senior

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company, HELD at the London Tavern, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 17th day of April, 1851,

SAMUEL AMORY, Esq., in the chair, 57

A report by the trustees of the company having been read and considered, the following resolutions were moved, seconded, and passed unanimously:—

Resolved,—That the report of the trustees now read be received and adopted.

Resolved,—That the provisional agreement now read, entered into between the trustees, on behalf of the company, and Mr. Leon Lillo, the purchaser of the mines and works, fixing the amount of damages and charges due to him for being kept out of possession through the proceedings of the dissentient shareholders, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed, and that the trustees be instructed to carry the same into effect.

Resolved,—That, in conformity with the contract of sale, Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. John Cunninghame, be nominated directors of the joint-stock company about to be formed by Mr. Leon Lillo, who are hereby empowered on behalf of the shareholders in this company, and in conjunction with the three directors to be appointed by the said Leon Lillo to form and constitute the said company; to prepare and approve the statutes for the constitution and government thereof, and to sign all notarial and other deeds necessary for validating the said statutes; it being, however, expressly understood that no calls are to be payable upon the shares to be allotted to the English shareholders, and who are to be subject to any personal responsibility whatever.

Resolved,—That as it appears to this meeting that the assets are not sufficient to repay the advance of £2 per share made by a certain number of the shareholders, amounting to the sum of £10,280; there be allotted to them, in satisfaction of such £2 per share, 1028 shares in the new joint-stock company, the same to be divided amongst the said shareholders in proportion to the sums respectively paid by them.

Resolved,—That 450 of the shares in the new joint-stock company be appropriated towards the payment of an aliquot proportion of the sums of money advanced to the company by way of loan or mortgage upon the produce of the works in Spain, and that the trustees be, and they are hereby, authorised to appropriate such shares accordingly.

Resolved,—That the trustees be, and they are hereby, authorised to take all necessary proceedings at law or in equity against the dissentient shareholders, or their representatives, for the recovery of such costs, loss, and expenses as the company has been put to by reason of their most unwarrantable opposition to the winding-up of its affairs; and, further, to compromise any proceedings which they may think proper to commence against any of such shareholders.

Resolved,—That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the trustees for preserving the property and protecting the rights of the shareholders, and for their general management of the affairs of the company, and that they be requested to continue their trust until the final liquidation is effected. SAMUEL AMORY, Chairman.

Mr. Amory having left the chair, it was unanimously

Resolved,—That the thanks of the meeting are hereby given to Samuel Amory, Esq., for his kindness in taking the chair, and for his efficient and courteous conduct therein.

KENNETH MACKENZIE, Secretary.

DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.

SALVADOR-HOUSE, LONDON, April 14, 1851.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this Company, held this day, PETER STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair, 58

The circular convening the meeting having been read, the reports and accounts were submitted.

Resolved unanimously,—That the reports and accounts now read be received and adopted, and entered in the Company's cost and transfer book.

Resolved unanimously,—That to liquidate the present balance against the adventurers, it is recommended that the Committee forthwith make a call of 15s. per share.

The thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman and Directors.

WHEAL RUTH (TIN),—SHEEPSTOR, DEVON.

Divided into 5000 shares,

of which 2700 will be disposed of at £2 per share, which includes all calls up to the present time.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

PURSER—John Mayhew, Esq. | AGENT—Capt. Thos. Gregory. 59

BANKERS—London and County Bank.

OFFICES,—51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

This mine is held under a lease for 21 years, at 1-20th dues, and an annual rent of £5, and is situate in the parish of Sheepstor, in the county of Devon; the sett is very extensive, being more than two miles in length, and about two miles wide, and includes a great number of lodes, almost all of which are found to be productive of tin, and in the centre of a good mining district.

The tin raised in this mine is of a very superior quality to that of any other in Devon, being the best grained tin, the market value of which is full £15 per ton more than common tin. The present price of this metal offers great advantage to capitalists investing their money in this company, as the price of the metal is likely to increase considerably. The stratum is a decomposed granite, having two large cross-courses running through this sett, and which is well known seldom fails of making rich bunches of tin, and especially in such a stratum as decomposed granite, which is found at this mine.

A considerable sum has been expended in the erection of the necessary buildings for the miners and other purposes, as well as for machinery. Several thousand pounds have been expended in sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., cross-cuts, bringing up the adits, the deep one being 30 fathoms from surface, and driven upon the course of the lodes 600 fathoms.

A shaft is now being sunk to intersect a champion lode at the north part of the sett, which has already been sunk upon 13 fathoms, from which lode good saving work has been raised. A cross-cut is being driven from the 13 fathoms, which it is expected will intersect the lode in a few feet further driving; it is intended also to cross-cut this lode, which is 18 feet big, from the deep adit, by which 30 fathoms of backs will be gained, and to drive levels from the 20 fathom, when it is fully believed sufficient ore will be raised from this part of the working alone to pay handsome dividends to the shareholders. The time required to bring this promising lode into profitable working, it is expected, will not exceed three months.

There is a 50-feet water-wheel erected on the mine, with all requisite rods, pulleys, stands, pumps, and all necessary machinery, buildings, &c. The wheel is sufficient to carry 60 head of stamps, in addition to the pumping power required, and to which a tramroad or railway may be formed from the main lode. There is already a stamping-mill, with 6 head of stamps, and floors for dressing purposes, and a never-failing supply of water.

Mr. Evan Hopkins recently inspected the mine, and reported favourably of the prospects, and the plans laid down by him are now being carried out.

Mr. Jehu Hitchins has also inspected the mine, and extracts are given from his and other reports; and also from a letter, received from Capt. Gregory, accompanying specimens, received at the office on the 10th day of the present month.

The present proprietors are willing to dispose of 2700 shares, at £2 each, and to retain 2300 shares, so strongly are they impressed with the value of this property, and from the many advantages which this mine possesses—having all needful machinery and materials, &c., for working—they have no hesitation in saying it must become a most productive and dividend-paying mine.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF MR. JEHU HITCHINS.

Tavistock, April 9.—I have, according to your request, inspected your mine at Sheepstor. The sett is very extensive, and a great amount of work has been done. The principal operations have been confined to three lodes—the south lode, Michaelmas shaft lode, and Aylesborough north lode. Several shafts have been sunk, and an adit driven on the course of one of the lodes about 600 fathoms, the which above the adit has to a considerable extent been stoped, and from the attle and refuse I am led to suppose great quantities of tin have been raised; the quality of the tin is very superior. At the north part of the sett a shaft is now in course of sinking, being down about 13 fathoms, and a cross-cut is being driven in the 12 fathom level to intersect a champion lode, which, from the stratum and the great amount of ancient workings on that lode, in the shape of burrows, and the rich stones of tin that have been found, leads to the fair expectation that this lode will prove productive. I should advise the eastern part of the sett to be actively prosecuted, for which sufficient pumping and other power is available. The machinery on the mine is ample, and the buildings, such as account-house, smiths' and carpenters' shops, stamp floors, and cottages for miners, are large and can be made complete. I should not forget to state that about the cross-course to the east the lodes have been found generally very productive.

EXTRACT FROM MR. JOHN PAULL'S REPORT.

I shall first direct your attention to the fact that the tin raised in this sett is of a superior quality to that of any other mine in Devon, being best grain tin, the market value of which is full £15 per ton more than that of common tin. The sett is very extensive, and includes a great number of lodes, almost all of which are found to be productive of tin; and from the main lode in particular, great returns were made at very shallow depths, although the method of working was very defective in comparison with the modern system. In regard to the present state of the mine, the extent of the operations can best be shown by a diagram, yet I shall endeavour to describe the principal workings in a few words, having been conversant with them for upwards 30 years. The ancients wrought the several lodes as deep as their limited means would allow them to. The more modern adventurers commenced on the main lode, and after having cleared the water by better machinery, raised rich parcels of ore from it; they next expended a large sum in making an adit or drain from the valley, by which they succeeded in unwatering the mine, and again sunk the shafts. They afterwards excavated a still deeper adit, at a much greater expense; and though the sinking of the shaft was continued, yet the mine was effectually drained to within 10 fathoms of the bottom by it; indeed few mines have such important advantages in this respect. The main lode has been worked on for a great length, and a good course of tin laid open for some fathoms both east and west of the cross-course; on this lode there are also many stopes and levels, containing good work, and the facilities for working the other lodes from this one, on which the levels are so much deeper, are very great. I could say much in reference to the geological character of the district, and of the many natural advantages this sett possesses, if necessary; in addition to which, there are a great number of the requisite buildings, and a large quantity of machinery and materials. I have no doubt tha t the proprietors will have a handsome return for their outlay, provided the works are managed in an economical and judicious manner, it being, from various circumstances, much less a speculation than most other mining concerns.

COPY OF A REPORT OF ASSAY OF JOHN RYAN, ESQ., M.D.

The sample of "tin ore" sent to me, gives, on analysis, 34 per cent. of metallic tin. You must consider this, then, as a most excellent and productive lode.

(Signed) JOHN RYAN, M.D.

Laboratory, Royal Polytechnic Institution, Feb. 6, 1847.

EXTRACT FROM CAPTAIN THOMAS GREGORY'S LETTER.

I beg to enclose you in this box some specimens of tin ore from this mine.

No. 1. Large stone, is from the large north lode, to which we are putting a cross-cut, and am daily expecting to intersect the same; some of this lode we have made marketable, and sold for £53 per ton to the Union Smelting Company.

No. 2 is a stone from the same lode, 30 fathoms further east, and certainly looks well for a continuation of the same run of tin: here we anticipate good returns.

No. 3. A stone, which came from the middle lode, near to Wheal Kate (Tin), in private hands, and looking exceedingly well.

No. 4. A stone from the south or Michaelmas shaft lode, so called; here thousands of pounds worth of tin has been returned, and some sold as high as £75 per ton, to Messrs. Daubuz and Co., and large prills, or lumps, of the same sent to the smelting-house without being stamped.

I beg to say there are many other lodes at and near the present middle and north lode run, but of those I am not in a position to supply you with specimens at this moment; if you require any more samples, by dropping a line or two, I will readily supply them, together with any information.

Applications for shares and prospectuses to be made to F. A. Helps, Esq., stockbroker, Finch-lane, Cornhill; C. E. Secretan, Esq., stockbroker, 2, Birchin-lane; and Mr. Thos. Fuller, 51, Threadneedle-street—where plans and specimens of the ore may be seen, and every information obtained.

NEW WHEAL ROSE SILVER-LEAD MINE,

ST. ALLEN, CORNWALL.—In 6000 shares. Deposit £2 per share. 60

APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the ABOVE MINE to be made to Mr. ALF. LYONS BELLINGER, at the offices of the Company, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, where reports, plans, and every information can be obtained.

NORTH TAMAR CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY,—BEERFERRIS, DEVON.

Divided in 2000 shares.—Dues 1-15th.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

COMMITTEE *pro tem.* 61

W. RONALD, Esq., Forbes, Aberdeen.
W. BUDDEN, Esq., Winchester.
Mr. JOSIAH SIMS, Tavistock.
Captain T. SPRAGUE, Tamar Silver-Lead Mines, Beerferris.

Purser—Mr. W. A. Palmer, Tavistock. | *Agent*—Capt. John Hambly, Calstock.

Bankers—Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, Tavistock.

This is a SILVER-LEAD and COPPER MINE, from which rich silver-lead ore has been raised, which sold for £35 per ton, and was rich for silver, and the undertaking offers no ordinary attraction as a valuable investment to capitalists and others, being situate in the best mining neigbourhood in the county of Devon, and adjoining the celebrated Tamar Silver-Lead Mines, from which thousands of tons of silver-lead have been raised, and whose agents, together with others, have inspected and spoken very highly of the concern; and it is believed that only a small outlay will be required to bring the mine into a profitable working, and pay dividends to the adventurers.

Application for the remaining shares to be made immediately to Messrs. Josiah Sims and Co., mining agents, Tavistock, Devon, from whom reports and every information can be obtained.

OKEL TOR SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINE,—

In the parish of CALSTOCK, CORNWALL, adjoining the celebrated Tamar Consols and South and East Tamar Mines.

In 2048 shares—1024 of which are to be allotted to the public.—Deposit 10s. per share.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

JOHN BAYLEY, Esq., Plymouth. | JOSEPH OTTON, Esq., Exeter.
H. A. HARVEY, Esq., Bideford. | WM. CHANNING, Esq., Exeter.
R. W. PAWLEY, Esq., Plymouth. | JAMES GILLARD, Esq., Plymouth.

Consulting Engineer.—Evan Hopkins, Esq., F.G.S., 13, Austinfriars, London. 62
Purser—Mr. William Channing, 7, South-street, Exeter.
Managing Agent—Captain W. B. Collom.
Bankers—Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, Plymouth.
Secretary—Mr. J. Jury, Exeter.

OFFICES,—No. 3, CASTLE-TERRACE, EXETER.

This MINE is situate in the parish of CALSTOCK, by the side of the navigable River Tamar, and adjoining the celebrated and profitable Tamar Consols, and South and East Tamar Mines, whose riches are too well-known to need comment. The silver-lead ore, discovered at a shallow depth, are of an exceeding rich description, producing at least 37 ounces of silver to the ton.

The great cross-course of Devon Great Consols, running throughout this sett, is stated and relied on, by all practical men who have inspected it, to make as great a mine for lead as the Devon Great Consols is for copper. At this point we beg to draw your particular attention to Mr. E. Hopkins' report—himself and all parties agreeing this is the best unwrought piece of ground in Devon or Cornwall.

In fact, since he inspected the mine, a new discovery has been made, by cutting a lode 4 feet wide, only 10 ft. east of the engine-shaft, composed of prian, sugary-spar, and lead, of a beautiful description.

An adit level has been driven north from the river, on the course of the lead lode, for 50 fathoms, and a shaft has been communicated to the adit level, and another sunk 10 fms. below the adit and the lode intersected, composed of lead, prian, sugary-spar, horn-spar, and flookan; the water from the lode prevented more being done until an engine is erected. A smith's shop, office, and material house have been already built, and an excellent quay erected, at which vessels of 200 tons can load or discharge all materials necessary for the mine, as well as deliver the coal required for the engine, at a saving of nearly one-half: this is another important feature in favour of the adventurers. A new engine-shaft has also been commenced, 11 feet long by 7 feet wide, within the timber, and sunk 13 fathoms.

The extent of the sett is about a mile on the course of the lodes, and held from the Duchy of Cornwall at 1-15th dues, and no surface rent is payable, nor compensation for surface damages.

There are already 1024 shares in the hands of the original adventurers, which are reserved free up to £6 per share. For the purpose, therefore, of reimbursing the sum of £1000, the cost of sett, and to meet the necessary expenses of carrying on the works of the mine, it is now proposed to issue the remaining 1024 shares, on which calls, if required, will be made up to £6 per share, independent of the deposit, which will pay for preliminary expenses, and the balance carried to the account for working the mine; and in the event of any further outlay being necessary, calls will be made rateably on the whole 2048 shares.

Few investments like the present are offered to the public in shape of mining, for it is mere than confidently expected that only £4 per share will be required, for the erection of a steam-engine, and to put the shaft down to the requisite depth, before riches of an extraordinary description will be developed, to enable a dividend to be declared. Such are the not too sanguine expectations of the present holders.

Parties desirous of making further inquiries as to the value of this property, are requested to address Evan Hopkins, Esq., 13, Austinfriars, London, who will be happy to furnish every information required.

There are upwards of 300 shares already subscribed for by the most respectable parties in Exeter; and application for the remainder can only be made, with references, to Mr. James Crofts, 4, King-street, Cheapside, London; Messrs. Sims and Co., Tavistock; the Purser, 7, South-street, Exeter; or the Secretary, at the office of the company, 3, Castle-terrace, Exeter, where prospectuses may be obtained, together with a map of the mine.

[*See Reports in last week's Mining Journal.*]

WHEAL CARADON COPPER,—ST. CLEER, CORNWALL.

Divided into 5000 shares.—Deposit £1 per share,

2500 of which are retained by the present proprietors—the remaining 2500 will be issued to the public at £1 each, which includes a call of 5s. per share.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

THOMAS TORKINGTON, Esq., Cygnet Cottage, Gravesend. 63
NATHANIEL IRON, Esq., 15, St. Dunstan's-hill.
FREDERICK REYNOLDS, Esq., 15, Old Broad-street.

Bankers—Barclay, Bevan, & Co., Lombard-street; Devon & Cornwall Bank, Liskeard.

Purser—Edward Anson Crouch, of West Caradon, Liskeard.

Managing Agent—Capt. Henry Taylor, of West Caradon.

This mine is held by lease from Richard Doidge, Esq., at 1-14th dues, and is situated in the neighbourhood of Liskeard, on the eastern slope of the Caradon Hills, near the village of Caradon, and near to the well-known South and West Caradon, and other rich and dividend-paying mines, and immediately adjoining Tokenbury. There are several lodes running through this sett; the principal one is the same as the main lode in South Caradon, being a continuation of it, the workings of which are at no great distance. The direction and contents of the lode in both mines are in favour of its indentity as one lode, from which some fine stones of copper ore have been taken.

The sett of Wheal Caradon consists of the estate of South Yeoland and part of Tokenbury, as far south and including the new G lode

The main lode of this mine was worked a few years since, by the adventurers of the neighbouring mine of Tokenbury. When this mine was suspended the working of Yeoland Consols was necessarily stopped also: since that time the name of Yeoland Consols has been adopted for a mine in Devonshire, and it is, therefore, proposed to call the Cornish mine Wheal Caradon. Although 50 fathoms was reached by means of the pressure-engine, only one part of the lode was cut at that depth, and no cross-cuts were extended either at that or the 30 fathom level. One branch of the main lode has been driven on west towards Caradon Hill, and is a most promising lode, 2 feet wide. It is proposed to cut this south branch of the main lode, and if there is not power sufficient to sink and drive on it, and cut a large lode not seen under adit, and only a few fathoms distant, then to apply for the aid of Tokenbury steam-engine, from which rods to Wheal Caradon can easily be taken. The discovery of ore in granite, at Phœnix, to the east of Caradon Hill, increases the prospects and certain success of Wheal Caradon.

This company will commence operations under peculiarly advantageous circumstances, as all the machinery and materials requisite for the future workings are already on the mine, and which can be immediately set to work; the present proprietors being willing to dispose of one-half their interest, at £1 per share. This sum, after providing for all expenses hitherto incurred, as purchase of machinery, materials, &c., now on the mine, at work already done, which has cost from £3000 to £4000, will leave an available amount of £1250 for working capital, which is considered amply sufficient to bring the mine into a profitable and dividend-paying state, which this company will necessarily derive the advantage of, both with regard to time and money.

Looking at the relative position of this mine, and keeping in view the several promising lodes running through it, more particularly that of the main lode of South Caradon, which greatly enhance the value of this property, and from the appearance of the lodes in the present levels, and from other indications, which are precisely the same character as South and West Caradon, there can be no hesitation in saying that this mine is likely to prove equally as productive and profitable to the adventurers.

Application for the remaining shares to be made to Thomas Fuller and Co., 51, Threadneedle-street, London; and J. Sims and Co., Tavistock, on or before the 23d inst., after which no application will be received (one part being reserved for the old adventurers); and prospectuses, with all particulars, and specimens seen.

REPORTS.

March 22.—This mine is situated on the eastern side of the Caradon Hill, near the junction and granite of killas, in the parish of Linkinhorne, in the county of Cornwall. The north lodes in this sett are supposed to be a continuation of the north lodes of West and South Caradon; but our main lode (G lode) appears, by continuing part of the way and dialling the remainder, to be a continuation of the main lode of South Caradon. A shaft has been sunk to the depth of 50 fa. by the aid of a pressure-engine, which was found insufficient to drain the mine in the summer part of the year, consequently the progress must have been slow. There are several lodes discovered in this sett, but only one wrought on to any extent, which is a well-defined regular lode, varying from 1 to 3 ft. in width, composed of quartz, peach, mundic, and spotted with ore. As there is not sufficient surface water to drain the mine with the pressure-engine, I would recommend that an arrangement be made with Tokenbury adventurers for you to attach rods to their steam-engine to drain the mine, and cut the other lodes, which may be done at a comparatively small outlay. On the whole, I consider this speculation well worthy a further trial; and as the north lodes in this sett may now be intersected at a fair depth, I think you may reasonably expect to find some good bunches of ore. HENRY TAYLOR.

Linkinhorne, March 22.—The adit level in this mine, Wheal Caradon, is driven north about 100 fathoms. I believe there are two or three lodes cut in its course north. There are lodes north of the present adit level that have never been cut under the surface. There has not been anything done on any lode except the G lode, which has been driven on at the adit 100 fathoms; a shaft is sunk to the north of this lode, which intersected it in the 30 fathom level, which was driven on east and west about 50 fathoms each way—the shaft was again sunk to the 50 fathom level, and a cross-cut driven north, which meeting with a branch, mistaking it for the lode, it was driven on several fathoms; but finding it did not continue its size, cross-cuts were again driven north, where the main lode was discovered. I worked on G lode, in the 50 fathom level at this mine, which was a very kindly lode, and its character precisely the same as South Caradon, composed of spar, peach, mundic, spotted with copper ore. CHARLES TRELEASE.

WHEAL ZION COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD.

In 4096 shares—£1 10s. per share.

On the "Cost-book" Principle, and subject to the Stannary Laws of Cornwall. Liability limited to 30s. per share.

Mine Agent—Capt. S. Vivian. | *Secretary*—Mr. R. P. Lemon.
Bankers—West of England Banking Company, and Messrs. Glyn and Co. 64
Committee of Management—To be selected from the shareholders.

Situation—Twelve miles from Plymouth and Four from Tavistock.
Extent—330 acres. *Length of Lease*—21 years, from June, 1850.
Rent—£20 per annum. *Lords' Dues*—One-fifteenth. *Outlay*—£6800.

Minerals Discovered—16 lodes of copper ore and 5 lodes of silver-lead ore; 1 copper lode, 13 ft. wide, discovered in March, 1851, is not surpassed, so near the surface, by any lode in Cornwall or Devonshire.

WHEAL ZION is ¼ mile from the Devon Great Consols, which it resembles in strata and apparent productiveness. The shares in that mine (£1 paid) are now worth £300 per share. The adjoining mines will drain Wheal Zion to a considerable depth.

Prospectuses may be had, and full reports and specimens seen, at the offices of Mr. R P. Lemon, North Parade, Bath; Messrs. Edwards and Son, Bristol; and Mr. R. Johnston, Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street, London—to either of whom applications for shares may be made.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINE,

In the parish of WITHEL, near ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

In 6500 shares.—Deposit £1, which includes a call of 10s. per share.

3500 shares have already been subscribed for, and the remaining 3000 will be issued to unexceptionable parties.

COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM CARREN, Esq., Wilton-place, Regent's-park
MALCOLM M'LEAN, Esq., 9, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsbury-square, merchant
JOHN PARKER, Esq., Peckham, merchant.

Bankers—Messrs. Robins, Foster, and Co., St. Austell, Cornwall 65
Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane, London
Solicitor—William Mosson Kearns, Esq., 3, Bloomsbury-place
Purser—Mr. William Lelean, 5, Crosby Hall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, London.

This Mine is situate in the parish of Withel, near St. Austell, in the county of Cornwall, and held under a lease of 21 years, from Messrs. Roberts and Knight, at 1-18th dues. The sett, which is of a considerable extent, east and west, contains about 300 acres of highly mineralised ground, in which has been discovered five very promising copper lodes, which are a continuation of the Bodmin Wheal Mary lodes, carrying mundic, green carbonates, spar, peach, gossan, and interspersed throughout with good stones of yellow, black, and grey ore. Parallel with those are several tin lodes of good promise, that have been only opened on the backs, but which will be cut at a lower depth by main adit. The lodes vary from 1 to 3 feet wide, and are embedded in a beautiful white and blue killas—a stratum congenial for the abundant production of minerals.

There are two elvan courses running through the sett, which forms a very important feature in the property, as, in every instance where they intersect the lodes, deposits of ore are invariably found. A considerable outlay has been made in driving the deep adit level, and cross-cutting to intersect the north lode—in doing which a fine pile of orey stuff has been raised. From the north lode some stones have been assayed, and found to produce 31½ per cent.

The amount subscribed per share is expected to erect the steam-engine, and will be sufficient for the profitable working of the mine; when this is done, if present indications are realised, the profits will meet all further required outlay for machinery, and thus render any further call unnecessary; but if this expectation should prove too sanguine, the calls will not exceed 5s. per share, and at intervals of at least three months between each call.

The present proprietors of the mine solicit the fullest inquiry and inspection. The annexed reports, from gentlemen whose experience and character are so well known and justly appreciated, places this adventure in a much more favourable position than mining operations can generally pretend to, and, consequently, the shareholders will be in a great measure free from the ordinary risks attending such investments. As a proof of the favourable opinion entertained of this undertaking, in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine 3500 shares are already subscribed for.

Applications for shares and prospectuses to be made at the offices of the Company, 5, Crosby-hall Chambers; to Messrs. T. Fuller and Co., 51, Threadneedle-street; to Mr. John Webb, jun., Lanivet, near Bodmin, Cornwall; to J. Sims and Co., Tavistock; to Messrs. Flint and Co., Hull; or to the solicitor of the company, W. M. Kearns, Esq., 3, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsbury-square.

REPORTS.

Wheal Mary Consols, March 13.—According to your request, I have carefully inspected the Great Bryn Tin and Copper Mine. The first point of examination was a shallow level, driven south about 8 fathoms to intercept a copper lode, where a pile of stuff is on the surface; the above level is fallen in in places, so that I cannot report on the size of the lode, but the stuff broken from the lode is very fine gossan, well filled with green carbonate of copper. Another gossan is cut in some costeaning pits, about 15 fathoms south of the above copper lode, of very promising appearance; and the stratum in which these lodes are embedded is a light congenial killas. The next point of examination was the deep adit, and I observed in the open cutting the back of a large lode, composed of soft spar, peach, mundic, black and grey ore, and am of opinion it will be a very productive lode at a suitable depth. A cross-cut is driven to cut this lode about 10 fathoms further east, when there will be about 9 fathoms back. The cross-cut is set at 15s. per fathom. There are ancient workings on the south copper lode, and the heaps of stuff on the workings contain fine specimens of copper. There are about 75 fathoms of cross-cutting south from the present end of the main adit, to cut the lodes in the old workings. The ground is favourable for driving, and the stratum is much mineralised. On the whole, I consider, the mine with its many lodes of tin and copper, with other rare local advantages, a very promising undertaking, and I should like to have an interest in the concern. JOHN KERNICK.

Victoria, March 6.—When I inspected the mine I saw one very promising lode in the shallow adit, about 3 feet big, composed of fluor-spar, peach, gossan, mundic, black and grey ore; and there is another lode 15 fathoms south, cut in a shode pit of very promising character. I also discovered in the open cutting of the deep adit the back of a large lode, from 2 to 3 fathoms big, containing spar, peach, mundic, flookan, and large stones of black and grey ore, and it is my opinion this lode will make a quantity of mineral in depth. There is a cross-cut driving at this time to cut the lode further in the hill, but the lode is thrown north by a heave, or it would have been cut before this time, and I have not the least doubt, when cut, that it will contain a great quantity of mineral (copper). There are two other very promising lodes cut in the continuation further south, containing black and grey ore; also many more rich lodes of tin and copper in the south of this sett, and, it is my opinion, by driving deep adit levels to intersect all the lodes, and erecting a 50-cylinder steam-engine, Great Bryn will make a good, lasting, dividend-paying mine, as the stratum or killas is very congenial for mineral, and there are two beautiful white elvan courses running through the sett and crossing the lodes, and many other indications I have not here mentioned. JOSEPH WARRICK.

PRICES OF MINING SHARES.

It being difficult to obtain a correct knowledge of all the mines in our list, we trust that agents, and others interested, will assist us, by forwarding any additions, or corrections, with which they may be acquainted—our object being to present it as accurate as possible. We have also added a column to note the actual business transacted; but which, without the constant assistance of brokers and agents, cannot become so complete as we could wish The desirability of such a record is generally admitted, and we invite the co-operation of all parties concerned, in rendering it perfect.

Shares.	DEVON DISTRICT.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2¾	8 8½	8 8½a
1024	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1	1 1½	
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	1	5½ 5¾	5½ 5¾
5000	Devon Consols North	2½	5	4
1024	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	1½	2½ 2¾	1½
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	307½ 310	310
768	Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey	¼	6	
2048	East Boringdon Park	¼	¼	1
2048	East Crowndale (tin), Tavistock	7½	3	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper)	¼	2	2 1½
9000	East Tamar Consols (silver-lead)	1½	1	¾
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1	10	
512	East Wheal Josiah (copper), Tavistock	1½	1	1½
4000	East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	2	5½ 5¾ 6	5½ 5¾
1024	Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton	4½	3½ 1½ 2½ 3	3
6000	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	1½	1 1½	1
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	2½	3	2
1024	Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)	3½	2½	2½
1742	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	11½	10	11
2000	Molland			1½a
6000	Nap Down (silver-lead), Combmartin	1	1½	1½ 2
5000	New Copper Bottom (copper) Bridestowe	1½	1½	
2048	New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	1	¾	¾
2000	North Tamar Consols (silver-lead & cop.)	—	1 1½	1½ 1½
1024	North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton	2	1½ 2	
512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, near Ashburton	¼	12	
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	3½	7½ 8	
2048	Plymouth Wh. Yeoland Con. (tin), Plym.	1½	5	
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3	3½ 4	
256	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28 30	
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris	1	2½	2½a
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4	5½	
687	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	8	2½	
1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	10	10	
1024	West Downs (copper and tin), Whitchurch	2	1½	
256	West Sharp Tor (copper) Linkinghorne	22	—	49
1024	West Wheal Friendship (copper)	3	4½	4 4½
4000	West Wheal Russell	¼	¼	
1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13½	16	
1024	Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	1	2	1
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	2½	8	6½ 7 8
1024	Wheal Emily (antimony and lead)	3	5 6	
1024	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Tavistock	5	1½	2
764	Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock	13½	10½ 11	
126	Wheal Friendship (copper)	120	120	
1024	Wheal Hamlyn, near Oakhampton		1½	
2048	Wheal Harris (lead), near Tavistock	¼	1½	
2000	Wheal Langmaid (lead)	¼	1½ 1	
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (copper), Bridestow	—	2	
1024	Wheal Mary Emma, Tavistock	1½	2½	2½ 3
210	Wheal Prospect	4	7	
5000	Wheal Providence, South Sydenham	¼	2½ 4	
4000	Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	1½	1½	1½
500	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor	2	—	
—	Wheal Sydney, Plympton	¼	—	3

Shares.	EAST CORNWALL DISTRICT.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1024	Appledore (silver-lead and cop.) St. Ives	1½	3½	
256	Berriow (copper), Liskeard	2½	3 3½	
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	5	5½ 5	5½ 5½
5000	Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)	1	4½ 4½	
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper)	9	11 12	11½
256	Brewer (copper), Gwennap	—	7½ 8	
107	Budnick Consols (tin), Perranzabuloe	52½	9	
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott	3½	5½	5½a
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington	28	6½ 7½	6½ 7
4000	Calstock United (copper)	5	6	
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne	7	8	
1168	Caradon Great Cons. (cop.), Linkinhorne	7	3	
1536	Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ive	2½	1½	
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	125 127½	125
3000	Carthew Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	4	7	6
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	2½	5	
2000	Cassandra Anne (lead & cop.), Stoke Clim.	5	—	
256	Chyprase, St. Enoder, Cornwall	3	25 30	
500	Comblawn (lead), Callington	8	—	
128	Comfort (copper), Gwennap	65	63	70 65
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne	20	112	95 112
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	7	7½	
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	28½	7	
256	Crane and Bajawsa (copper), Camborne	20	34	
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	17	
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6½	4½ 4¾	4½
1536	Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Winnon	1	2	
256	East Basset (copper) Redruth	—	19 20	18 20
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth	3	6	6½
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	4	3	
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan	24½	153	156 160a
256	East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	4	2½	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	4	12	12 14a
256	East Tywarnhayle (copper), St. Agnes	11	10½	10 9½
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	150 160	
256	East Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	2½	2	
512	East Wheal Leisure (copper)	8	17	16
266	East Wheal Rashleigh, Lonreath		10	
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	560	550
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	
2560	Garras (silver-lead), near Truro	5½	4½	
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	46	15	
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)	80	47	43 46
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	250	
11000	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	2	2½ 3½	
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	5	10	8 9
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	—	1	
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	6½	5½	6 6½a
1024	Hawkmoor (cop.), Calstock, Gunnis Lake	5	8	
6000	Heignston Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2½	2½	1½ 2a
512	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	16	16 16½	17a
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	24	24	21 22
5000	Lampen Consols (copper), St. Neot	1	—	
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	10	8	
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	3½	
256	Mineral Court (tin), near St. Austell	25½	15	
1024	Moditonham & Marrabro' (copper & lead)	1½	2½ 3	
320	Nansegollan (tin and copper), Camborne	3	5	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	4	13 14	13
256	North Fowey Consols	—	25	
100	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	45	500 510	500
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	160	
256	North Tolgus (copper), Redruth	9	20½	20
256	North Trefusis (tin and copper), Redruth	1	1	
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin)	2	12 15	
1200	North Wh. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	6	14	10
262	North Wheal Leisure, Perranzabuloe	1½	1½	
2048	Okel Tor (lead)	¼	4½	
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	55½	650	
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	3½	6	6
1000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	5	10 12	
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5½	8	7
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin)	21½	45	45
200	Phœnix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	—	240	
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	—	
2000	Polgear (copper and tin)	1	3	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4½	5 5½	4
10000	Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (cop. & tin)	1	1½	
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	30	119	120a
2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10	10	
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth	16	160	160 165a
256	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard	33½	1½	
256	South Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10½	400	380
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	297½	290 295 305
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	3	
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	6	5
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	15	15 16	15 16
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool	7	6½	6
128	Tokenbury (copper), St. Ive, Liskeard	8½	7 7½	
1200	Tolcarne (tin and copper), Camborne	8	3½	3½
256	Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge	10	7	12½ 13 15
256	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1½	14½	15 14 12
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2½ 3½	
1024	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	1	1½ 1½	
2000	Trenance (copper), Helston	6	—	
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap	20	228	225
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	5	18	
512	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	8½	5½	
512	Treville (lead), Lewanick	2½	9	
128	Treviskey and Barrier (copper)	130	215 210	210 215a
800	Tywarnhayle (cop.), Illogan & St. Agnes	70	21½	
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	300	100	80
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	¼	¼ 1 1½	¼
500	West Basset	—	9	
128	West Buller (copper), Redruth	10	1200	1225
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	117½	117½ 118½a
—	West Damsel	—	—	50½
512	West Fowey Con. (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	60	
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	11	
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	3	4	
12500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan	1	1½ 1½	1½ ¼
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	67	123	123

a The quotations so distinguished, represent the business actually transacted at the New Mining Exchange.

Shares.	EAST CORNWALL—Continued.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price
3000	West Shepherd (silver-lead and copper)	2½	2	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	13½	4½	3
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	20	
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	7	23	22
3725	West Wheal Jewel (tin and copper)	12	¼ ¾	¼
500	West Wheal Towan (copper), Illogan	15	13	13
300	Wheal Arthur (lead), near East Wh. Rose	17	49	
1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead&cop.), Calstock	1½	11½	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5½ 5¾	
5000	Wheal Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	1	1	1½ 1
—	Wheal Cubit	—	5	6½
3000	Wheal Dora (tin and copper), St. Cleer	3¾	6	
182	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth	19	18	
182	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	12	20	
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	65	
4000	Wheal Golden (lead), Peranzabuloe	2	5½ 6½	
2560	Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne	1	1½	
216	Wheal Henry (copper), Kea, near Truro	25	8	
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)	¼	3	2
1024	Wheal May (silver-lead and copper)	2	2½ 3	2½
990	Wheal Mary (copper), Redruth	15½	7½	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	60½ 61	60 62a
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)	2¾	5½	4½
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	19	38 39	
128	Wheal Pollard (copper), St. Cleer	15¾	—	
256	Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes	2	5½	5½
198	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne	107	210	190
512	Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Lezant	7	7	7
2000	Wheal Tom (tin & copper), Stoke Clims.	5	9½ 10	
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap	7½	16 17 19	15 16 17a
4224	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead), St. Kew	1½	2½	2¾
3300	Wheal Trescoli (tin), Lanivet, Bodmin	2½	2	
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard.	3¾	54½	53 54
256	Wheal Tremaine (copper), St. Ervan	11	2½	
267	Wheal Tryphena (tin and copper)	40	18½	
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	40	45 50	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin and copper)	2	5 5½	
1024	Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liskeard	3¾	7 7½	7½a
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternum	7½	6½	6½
128	Wheal Violet (tin and cop.), St. Stephens	5	3	

Shares.	WEST CORNWALL DISTRICT.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Hayle	3	18½ 19	18 18½a
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	9	10½	
940	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	4½ 5	
40	Bolowall and Nanpean (tin), St. Just	—	20	
128	Boscean (tin), St. Just	10	18 20	
600	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	5	¾	
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	182	215 220	
1600	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	5	8	5
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15½	8½ 8½	8
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	1	1	
1024	East Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed	1½	2½	1⅞
256	East Godolphin (copper), Crowan	17½	21	
1000	East Wheal Reeth	¾	1½ 2	
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	¼	1½ 1½	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's	2½	7 7½	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, St. Erth and Phillack	3	3½ 3¾	3½ 3¾a
512	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead)	20	85	
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	7	3½	
1024	La Min (Gwinear), tin and copper	2½	5	4
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	57	22	
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	—	175	
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	21½ 22½	21½
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	1	5	
160	Morvah Consols (tin and copper)	2	—	2
2000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	5	3	
1024	Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed	1½	3½	2½
1024	Praed Consols, Towednack	1	1	1l 1s
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	30	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	2½	2¾	2½
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	15	30	
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just	1½	12½ 12 12¾	10
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin)	2½	4	4a
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's	80	80	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	1	10	8
1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1½	5 5½	5
512	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	1	5	
600	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ive's	4	8½	
604	Trowan Consols (tin), Towednack	7	—	
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston,	95	80 90	
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe	6½	8 10	9a
1024	West Alfred Consols	5¾	23	22 23a
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin)	¼	3	
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	10	82	82½a
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear	8	8	7
1024	West Wheal Virgin (tin), Sancreed	1½	2½ 2	2
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	½	3 3½	2½
120	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	10	26	
256	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	1½	6	5
1000	Wheal Guskis (tin and copper), St. Hillary	¼	1½	1
1000	Wheal Lemon, Germoe	13s	1	
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	170	165
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe	1	1 1½	
1080	Wheal Oak, near Helston	1½	1½	
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just	—	200	
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	105	
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	1½	1½	2
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage and Crowan	1	2½	2
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinear	9½	23	24a
1024	Wheal Trelusback, Stythians	5	5 5½	5a

Shares.	WALES.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1248	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont	5	10	
1500	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	2½	10	
8000	Blaenavon (iron)	50	12½	
10000	British Iron, New, regis. (iron)	12	8	
—	Ditto ditto, scrip	10	10	
2000	Bronfloyd (lead)	—	4	
2400	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2½	2
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2½	17	17a
2000	Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4 4½	
1000	Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	¼	4½	
20000	Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea	10	2 2½	
200	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	6	55	55a
2500	Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan	2	2½ 2¾	
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont	8½	10½	
1000	Cwm Daren	1	3	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	6	5 6	3½
2000	Cwm Sebon	—	4	
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	105	
3000	Dalrhiew (copper and lead)	1½	10	
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	2	7	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead)	10	11½ 12	
150	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	17	60 62½	58 59a
1280	Esgair Llee Llanfihangel-y-Croythin	4½	5½	
1024	Freidd Llwydd Mines (lead)	1½	3½	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	—	1½ 2	1½ 2a
1000	Gelli-rei-vin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	5	
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire	5	200	
2000	Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	—	
6000	Growa Slate Company, Camelford	5	5	
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire	75	720	
1000	Llwynmalees (lead), Cardiganshire	9½	8	
3600	Llynvi Iron (iron)	50	50	
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2½	4	4
1024	Montgomery (lead and copper)	7½	12	
200	Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire	34	30	
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	—	5 5½	
4934	Pennant and Craigwen (lead)	3	3	
1000	Penrait	2	4½ 5	
1000	Pen-y-bank and Ergiodd (lead)	4	6½	
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	10½	—	
10000	Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney	50	12	
10000	Ditto New	7	3	
2048	Snowdon (copper), Carnarvonshire	3	—	
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead)	1	1	
1000	Tyllwyd (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2½	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), near Carnarvon	4	4 5	
2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1½	3½	3
1020	West Nantymwyn	—	1	

Shares.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
905	Barristown (lead), Carrick	5½	—	
32	Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland	15	100	
3000	Cally (copper and lead), Kirkcudbrightsh.	1	1½	
1024	Carn Galver	—	¼	
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	5	
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	3	
1000	Dhurode (copper) Ireland	2	5	
3750	General Mining Co. for Ireland (copper)	1½	5¾	
32	Helvellin Mining Company, Westmoreland	15	25	
10000	Hibernian (copper) Ireland	12½	1½	
1900	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	11	2 3	
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcud.	9¾	5 5½	5a
5000	Low's Patent Copper Company	7	10	
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3½	3	2½ 2½a
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, &c.)	7	4½	5
2000	South of Scotland	—	1	¾
1500	Treoault (lime quarries)	2½	—	
1024	Weston (lead), Cherbury, Shropshire	¼	¼	
5200	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	19¾ 19½	19

Shares.	FOREIGN MINES.	Paid.	Present Price.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	14½	3
12000	Annotto Bay Mining Association (copper), Jamaica	1	5½ 6
15000	Asturian Mining Company (coal, iron, &c.), Spain	15	—
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia	4	2½ 2
6000	Barossa Range (copper), South Australia	1¾	½
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	23	4½ 5 4¾

Shares.	FOREIGN MINES—Continued.	Paid.	Present Price.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	38
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	7½ 7¾
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	14
3350	Kinzigthal Mining Association (silver), Germany	2½	¾
12000	Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica	1	3½
5000	Linares (lead), Spain	3	2½ 2¾
4500	Ditto Additional	1	1½
500	Ditto Preference	3	—
20000	Mexican and South American (copper), Mexico	9	3½
5051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59½	—
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	1½ 2 1½ 1½
104000	North British Australasian (copper), S. A. & New Zea.	1	¼
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	10	7½ 7¾
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	16½
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28½	4¾
10000	Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia	3	2¾ 2½

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26, FLEET-STREET, where all communications are requested to be addressed. [April 19, 1851.